

Law Enforcement News

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("The Year in Focus" written by Jacob R. Clark.)

1993 in review: Mega-events and the fears of everyday life

Analysis

By Marie Simonetti Rosen

By all reasonable measures, 1993 marked an about-face for law enforcement when compared to the previous year. Issues of public safety, which struggled for attention during the 1992 Presidential campaign, had moved foursquare into the spotlight by the end of 1993. The Federal attitude toward local law enforcement, only recently marked by a hands-off posture, took a hands-on turn that in some cases bordered on outright intervention (as witness Congress's federalization of certain crimes). Police departments, which were frequently scrutinized in 1992 for the excessive use of force, found themselves under the microscope for corruption in 1993. Federal law enforcement agencies went from being praised for their actions to being criticized for their failures.

At last, it appeared, 1993 saw a nation whose attention was galvanized on issues of public safety and seemed poised to do something about them. In citizen-generated actions, in legislation, in elections, in opinion surveys and in numerous other ways, the public gave voice to its growing fear and frustration over violence. The convergence of this increased public attention with a new Administration in Washington provided the critical mass necessary to get a Federal gun law enacted, and may yet lead to passage of the first significant crime legislation in years.

The Big-Bang Scenario

It was a year highlighted by mega-events: a titanic bomb blast; a prolonged and deadly siege; the worst floods in hundreds of years; wind-driven wildfires aided by the hands of arsonists. The magnitude of these events stunned and mobilized the law enforcement community in ways that heretofore were only contemplated. And it all started, both figuratively and literally, with a bang that symbolized the type of year it would turn out to be.

Of the thousands of bombing incidents that occurred in 1993, one stood above all others. At lunchtime on a snowy Feb. 26, a terrorist bomb rocked New York's World Trade Center, one of the largest office-building complexes in the country. More than 1,000 people were injured. Six people were killed, and it was generally agreed that it was miraculous that the number of fatalities was not far greater. Thousands of uniformed personnel — Federal, state, local, even private security officers — sprang into action, joining forces for both the rescue and the ensuing investigation. The blast created a 200-foot-wide, five-story-deep crater, which in weeks to come would be visited by police personnel from around the country who sought some insight from a first-hand look at a crime scene that defied description. What differentiated this bombing from others in 1993 was not simply the size of the blast, but the fact

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Rescue workers tend to two of the more than 1,000 persons injured in the Feb. 26 terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center in New York. The bombing, and other "mega-events" throughout the year, served as centerpieces for 12 months of rising fear of seemingly random, ever more violent street crime nationwide.

(Wide World Photo)

LEN salutes its 1993 Man of the Year, Sgt. Joseph Trimboli of the New York Police Department

Fighting bureaucratic roadblocks, an indefatigable Internal Affairs investigator helps to expose a wave of drug corruption

By Peter C. Dodenhoff

Law enforcement lore is rich with tales of determined investigators who pursue nagging cases long after reason would dictate putting the matter in a file marked "unsolved" or "unfounded." Such investigators typically put in prodigious amounts of time — their own time, to a large extent — over a period of months or years to overcome obstacles and see a case through to what they hope will be a clearance.

Less common by far, though, are investigators who try to unravel knotty criminal conspiracies, only to be thwarted time after time by their own departments, even though a suspected ringleader was still at large. Some investigators might be tempted to throw up their hands in the face of such bureaucratic obstruction, say "To hell with it," and get on with their professional lives. Others might view the resistance of their superiors as a kind of gauntlet thrown at their feet, daring them to fight back.

The Law Enforcement News Man of the Year for 1993, Sgt. Joseph F. Trimboli of the New York City Police Department, is one of the rare breed of investigators who have fought their way through a complex criminal investigation despite a near-total lack of cooperation, even outright obstruction from the department. It was Sergeant Trimboli who for more than four years pursued a renegade fellow cop suspected of a variety of crimes stemming from drug-related corruption.

Trimboli has been widely acclaimed, and rightly so, as a modern-day law enforcement hero, and his actions bear an important symbolic character for badge-bearing colleagues

nationwide. Internal affairs investigators everywhere tackle perhaps the toughest, least desirable assignment in all of law enforcement, and Trimboli's courage, determination and persistence speak clearly and resoundingly to the importance of that task, particularly when it's done well in the face of daunting odds. Paraphrasing the oft-quoted observation of Edmund Burke, Trimboli is a good man who did something, lest evil should triumph.

Before Trimboli, a field internal affairs investigator, could put together an irresistible case against Michael Dowd and other officers known to each other as "The Losers' Club," supervisors within the department ordered the investigation terminated and Trimboli transferred back to a precinct detective unit.

Trimboli never did get the satisfaction of successfully concluding the anti-corruption investigation to which he had tenaciously devoted so much of his time, energy and soul. The privilege of slapping the handcuffs on Dowd and his gang went to officers of the Suffolk County Police Department, who arrested Dowd and six other current or former New York cops on drug charges following an investigation that grew out of a routine undercover drug buy. And the task of fully revealing the scope of drug corruption and integrity-control problems in the NYPD was handed to an independent commission headed by former appellate New York State appellate judge Milton Mollen, whose preliminary report was released as this issue was

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Amid mega-events, facing everyday fears

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that those who allegedly planted the explosives were not home-grown extremists. With this incident, international terrorism on American soil, which had long been predicted, had come to pass.

Had the bombing of the World Trade Center been 1993's only shocking act of extremist religious fundamentalism, it would have been more than enough. But just two days after the bombing, yet another horrific situation unfolded, this time in Waco, Texas. On Feb. 28, agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, attempting to serve a warrant for weapons violations, stormed the compound that was home to the Branch Davidians, until then a little known religious cult. It proved to be the darkest day in ATF's history, as four agents were killed in the raid.

Yet even this deadly episode was but a prelude. The FBI took command of the scene, and for nearly two months waffled between negotiating and applying tactical pressure on the cultists to leave the compound. At length, tactical measures won out as the bureau's patience wore thin. On April 19, the tanks rolled in, punching holes in the compound's flimsy walls and pumping in canisters of CS gas. Abruptly, the compound exploded into flames, apparently set by the cult members inside. In short order, the fire — fed by the compound's wooden construction, the kerosene and ammunition stored within, and a brisk wind — reduced the compound and its occupants to ashes. While public opinion felt it manifestly clear that David Koresh and his followers brought this frenzy of lethal violence upon themselves, police experts were privately critical of how the siege was handled. In the space of only two months, the praise that had been heaped on the ATF and the FBI for their response to the World Trade Center bombing turned into harsh criticism of the Waco debacle.

The Smoking Gun

As riveting as these mega-events were, on a day-to-day basis the country was bombarded with reports of violence, making gun-control legislation increasingly popular. A once-unthinkable stream of politicians reexamined their relationships with the National Rifle Association, with many concluding that continued support for the NRA could mean a loss of voters. Although polls indicate that public support for gun regulation has been growing for years, it was not until this past year that gun control finally found a friend in the White House. The Clinton Administration's support of gun control — a radical policy shift from the past — helped to bring about the eleventh-hour passage of the Brady Bill, which has been lingering in Congress for years. With it, it would seem, a corner has been turned on gun control. By the end of the year, talk turned to regulating or taxing ammunition and enacting other controls on firearms, those who sell them, and those who use them.

The new Federal agenda is more than just gun control, however. The appointment of an Attorney General who had been a local prosecutor and thus had worked closely with police was viewed as an indication that violent crime would be an overriding concern of the Department of Justice — much to the delight and relief of law enforcement personnel. Attorney General Janet Reno's agenda is nothing less than comprehensive. She has stated that she wants to: take the politics out of policing; provide "truth in sentencing"; build more prisons; come to grips with mandatory sentencing that has non-violent offenders serving longer sentences than violent criminals; deport illegal aliens who are taking up space in American prisons; crack down on juvenile crime; create a shared, comprehensive information base; stop interagency turf wars; have Federal law enforcement agencies share more information with their local counterparts, and create partnerships with other social-service providers. Still, the new Federal agenda doesn't stop there.

The Corps of an Idea

For years, local law enforcement has asked the Federal Government to provide additional front-line resources to fight crime, and the Clinton Administration appears ready to do just that. Of course, along with those funds will come no shortage of attached strings as to how the dollars are to be used. The two most obvious examples of this are the proposed creation of a national Police Corps and providing funds for the local hiring of community police officers. Both of these initiatives will have direct implications for local policing in the years ahead. No doubt many departments will benefit from these programs, but there is a growing feeling on the part of police chiefs that local autonomy is being eroded.

Not since the so-called "good old days" of the late 1960's and 70's has policing benefited directly from an infusion of funds to encourage higher education. Through the Law Enforcement Education Program — known far and wide simply as LEEP — those funds primarily went to those who were already sworn officers, and the beneficiaries of that program have gone on to lead police departments throughout the country. LEEP funds also spurred a growth in criminal justice education programs — an effect that the new initiatives are likely to repeat. Like the LEEP program, the Police Corps will also affect a generation of officers — future officers. Therein lies the difficulty.

Unlike LEEP, the Police Corps concept raises questions of whom to hire and when to hire — issues that have traditionally been within the purview of local authorities. The fear on the part of many police chiefs is that the Police Corps will infringe on that self-determination. Over the course of more than 10 years, the Police Corps has been debated, even tried in a handful of jurisdictions, and it has consistently run into the same obstacles. Whether the national Police Corps is modified to address local concerns remains to be seen. What is clear, however, is that another hopeful step will be taken toward the 1967 goal of a college-educated police service.

Community-Mindedness

The latest step in the evolution of community policing is occurring on the Federal level. In the late 1970's and early 1980's, community policing was typically brought in by a chief; by the late 1980's it was often the result of a mayor's will or other political mandate. We are now witnessing the direct infusion of resources through the Justice Department, to the tune of \$150 million that will be used to pay for officers' salaries and benefits for three years in cities over 150,000 population. The appeal of such funding is undeniable, as witness the traffic jam of Federal Express trucks at the Justice Department on the day grant applications were due. Nonetheless, there remain a number of concerns on the part of many police executives. What criteria were used to judge the grant applications? After three years, how will cities pay to keep these newly appointed officers on the job (particularly when 53 percent of all cities are running deficits)? If these officers incur job-related injuries, who will foot the bill for potentially lifelong disability benefits? Despite these and other serious reservations, some chiefs felt pressured by their local government to apply for these additional officers. Even state police agencies have applied for community-police funds.

Adding a sprinkling of more police officers around the country is not the only Federal measure to incorporate community policing. The Justice Department is underwriting five to nine community policing experiments in larger cities that will seek to integrate the concept, evaluate outcomes and disseminate the information. Community policing continues to thrive in some jurisdictions, while in others it remains maddeningly elusive. Police supervisors

complain that officers are talking with community members and writing reports about how they spend their time, but nothing in the way of better policing is being produced. In the estimation of some scholars, there is no validity to the idea that more cops equals less crime. As one observer put it, "To prevent crime, the police must become inventive, not simply more numerous."

Cracks in the Badge

In the face of deadly serious crime problems, police found themselves dealing with communities that felt increasingly unsafe — and all too frequently, the sense of unease was intensified by reports of drug-related police corruption.

In 1991 and 1992, police departments found themselves taking a hard look at excessive force and riot control. This year, the emergence of several major-city scandals prompted departments to reassess their vulnerability to corruption. It is not the type of corruption that rocked policing in the 1960's, which emphasized payoffs for looking the other way to cover illegal vice activities. Contemporary corruption is far more aggressive, far more vicious, with rogue police officers stealing and reselling drugs, indiscriminately beating people, even participating in drug-related murders.

Police observers attribute the current wave of corruption, at least in part, to lowered entry standards, accelerated hiring that led to inadequate background and psychological checks, and institutional environments that do not actively weed out corruption. Many departments around the country will attach a paramount importance to integrity issues in 1994. As local finances improve to permit renewed hiring, and with the Federal Government standing by to infuse tens of thousands of additional local officers, agencies will have to summon the will not to skimp on background checks and psychological screens. More than ever, it seems, organizational environments are needed that promote integrity, and seek out and combat corruption — however unpleasant a task that may be.

The Only Thing We Have to Fear?

In 1993, Americans fessed up: They were scared. In the course of one year, public priorities appeared to shift. At the end of 1992 the nation was riding out a Presidential election in which one campaign mantra was "It's the economy, stupid." This year, public and, at last, political attention focused on public safety — or the lack of it. Official statistics suggested that crime was declining slightly, but Americans just didn't feel safe. (And, to be sure, their fears were borne out by end-of-year data showing new homicide records in nearly two dozen major cities.)

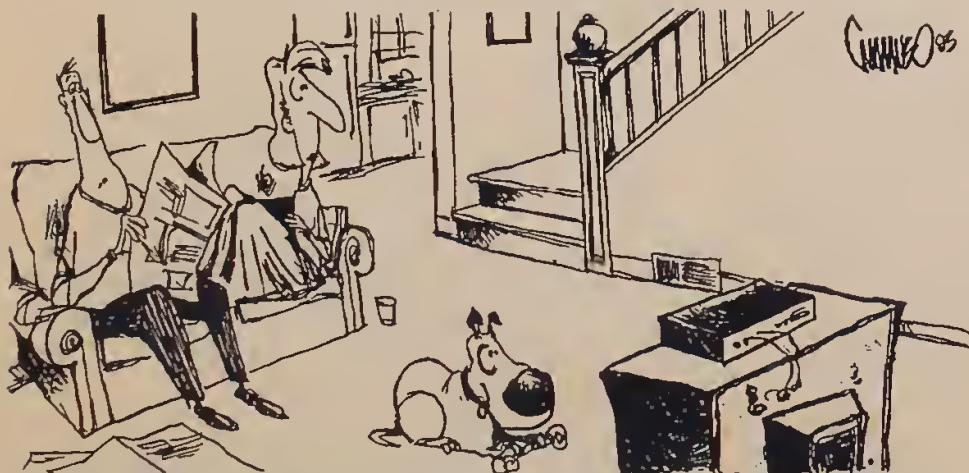
More and more communities found themselves facing increasingly violent, increasingly visible gang activity. Some localities tried gang summits, others enacted get-tough legislation. The extent of the problem was underscored by an edict issued by a prison gang in California, warning local gang members to stop drive-by shootings because they were proving bad for business. Violent crime by the young increased, and by some estimates it has doubled in the last five years. Many experts note that young people value life less than they had in previous generations when a car, not a handgun, was the dominant status symbol.

Another catch phrase was added to the lexicon of fear: sexual predator. With evidence increasingly indicating that many sex offenders cannot be rehabilitated, the year saw a crackdown on them and their crimes. Many communities required convicted child molesters and other sex offenders to register with police. In some areas, released offenders were run out of town, sometimes before they could even settle in. Anti-stalker laws became a fact of life for many localities. In some states, prison terms were lengthened — to the point of indefinite confinement — for incorrigible offenders deemed likely to commit more sex crimes upon release.

Where possible, Americans took action to deal with their fears. They voiced their fear in the voting booth during numerous local elections where crime was a major issue. There were increased calls for curbs on the pervasive violence in TV programs and movies. In the main, though, people changed their habits and tried to put themselves out of harm's way — a phenomenon that is not accounted for in crime statistics. If possible, they moved to safer areas. Stores were encouraged to close early. Vacation plans were changed or canceled. Christmas Eve midnight masses were canceled or moved up to earlier starting times to cut the risk to parishioners. Some communities sacrificed a measure of their privacy in order to use surveillance cameras; others blockaded themselves from outsiders. City residents in particular altered their daily habits or, at a minimum, lived in a state of constant alert. The cocooning of America, a trend that began in the past few years, has in some neighborhoods turned into self-imposed imprisonment.

More and more, the American habitat is threatened by violence. The simple truth is that, in setting after setting, people do not feel safe. They do not feel safe in the workplace; on the highways; in the post office; in schools; in shopping malls; in parking lots; in taxis; at convenience stores; in fast-food restaurants; on the streets; on commuter trains. And, for too many people, they do not feel safe in their own homes.

Could it be that the country is finally fed up with violence?



"THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM CONTAINS VIOLENCE. BUT HEY, THE WORLD IS A VIOLENT PLACE. IF YOU WANT TO BLAME TELEVISION FOR ALL YOUR PROBLEMS, GO AHEAD. BUT SOME DAY YOU'LL HAVE TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR OWN LIFE. DON'T GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU DON'T WANT US."

Law enforcement around the nation, 1993

A state-by-state roundup of events that shaped the year

Alabama

APRIL: The state Senate passes a bill that will lower the legal blood-alcohol limit from .10 percent to .08 percent and will require a 90-day license suspension for first-time drunken drivers... Eugene Clemons, 21, and Derrick Smith, 22, are sentenced to life without parole in the murder of Drug Enforcement Administration agent Doug Althouse. Althouse was shot in Birmingham in May when Clemons tried to steal his car.

JUNE: Three county jails report a decline in sick calls by inmates since the jails started charging \$1 to \$10 to see a doctor or dentist... Harry Goodman Jr., who lost an eye to infection after being sprayed with tear gas by Montgomery County sheriff's deputies in 1992, wins a \$273,000 judgment against the county and the product manufacturer.

AUGUST: The Department of Human Resources claims that earlier reports about twin 5-year-old girls who were found shackled together by Birmingham police in July were not followed up to due to a large caseload and an overworked staff... Houston County Sheriff's Deputy Mike Gilley, State Representative Nathan Mathis and Eunola Mayor Reuben Hughes plead not guilty to charges of bringing stolen vehicles into the state to sell them.

SEPTEMBER: Marion Police Chief Henry Wright, who is also a Baptist minister, denies charges that he drives his police car to paid church appearances. Wright claims that he is on duty all the time and often returns the money he receives from churches.

OCTOBER: Diane Alexander, widow of Ku Klux Klan member, Henry Alexander, discloses that her husband made a deathbed confession in which he admitted to involvement in the murder of a black man, Willie Edwards, in 1957. According to Alexander's admission, he and three other Klan members forced the 25-year-old Edwards to jump from a bridge into the Alabama River because he had allegedly insulted a white woman. While Alexander and two others were charged in the 1970's, a judge quashed the indictments, ruling that forcing a person off a bridge "does not naturally and probably lead to the death of such

a person." Alexander was reportedly a KKK informer for the FBI... Investigators look into claims that Birmingham police beat 22-year-old robbery suspect Rodger Foster when he was arrested in August... A Chevrolet Lumina Z-34 with customized wheels and police lights is purchased by the city of Ironton to be used as the flagship of the Police Department's Drug Abuse Resistance Education program. The program raised \$5,300 of the \$9,500 cost for the vehicle.

NOVEMBER: Gay activists plan an organized lobbying effort during the 1994 legislative session to push for tougher bias-crime penalties.

DECEMBER: Mobile District Attorney Chris Galanos calls judges sitting on the state appeals court "the five dumbest white men on earth" after confessed killer Donald Owens is again convicted of murder charges.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Jefferson County sheriff's deputies James Judd, 61, and John Kennedy Jr., 51, are killed in July when their car goes out of control on Interstate 69 in Indiana. The prisoner they were transporting is injured in the crash.

Alaska

JANUARY: A state sentencing commission recommends that the mandatory three-day jail term for first-time drunken drivers be replaced with a less expensive penalty such as house arrest and electronic monitoring.

FEBRUARY: Anchorage police begin ticketing vehicles with tinted windows that keep out more than 40 percent of light entering the cab. Although the rule was approved in October by the Department of Public Safety, po-

lice were only informed of it this month. **APRIL:** Kotzebue police shoot dogs that run in packs at the urging of fearful parents.

MAY: Anchorage police fatally shoot Terrance Cloyd, 29, during a four-hour standoff in which Cloyd was believed to be holding his 4-year-old brother hostage. Police decided to shoot after visiting Cloyd's home and finding the bodies of his mother and sister.

JULY: State Troopers warn residents in a subdivision of Anchorage to remove a sign that reads, "Warning — this is a crime-shoot community. We don't call police." The community, Hillside, voted not to contract with the police department for law enforcement service. State Troopers cover the area on an as-needed basis.

SEPTEMBER: Michelle Kerr, who was maimed by a letter bomb which killed her husband, David, sues the state claiming the Department of Corrections had been warned that two inmates linked to the 1991 blast had threatened to kill their enemies.

NOVEMBER: Sixteen hate crimes were logged from November to June as part of the state's first effort to track bias-motivated violence, reports show.

COMINGS & GOINGS: St. Paul Police Chief Scott Stender quits as the State Patrol continues to investigate the shooting death of Marfey Fratis during a disturbance call. Remaining on the force, Stender says, is a "no-win situation."

Arizona

JANUARY: Gov. Fyfe Symington proposes a law which would prohibit teenagers under 14 from carrying guns

but allow them to use them for hunting and target shooting.

MARCH: A Tucson SWAT team hurls rocks and bricks at the trailer home of a man who had barricaded himself inside after firing several shots. The man gave himself up.

APRIL: Former U.S. Customs agent Jesus Pacheco pleads guilty to allowing 343 pounds of marijuana to be smuggled across the U.S.-Mexico border... One hundred prison inmates are volunteered by the Department of Corrections to help clean up the Salt River bed after thousands of tires were washed into it during flooding in January... Jesse Ramirez, 37, of Tucson is arrested when he seeks treatment at a local hospital for a bite on his penis. The bite was inflicted by a woman he allegedly abducted and forced to perform oral sex.

MAY: Phoenix police solve only 8 percent of more than 20,000 burglaries reported in 1992, saying they lack sufficient evidence in the cases.

JUNE: The Arizona Court of Appeals upholds the 14-year sentence for sex crimes handed down to former Mesa police officer Richard Elliget, saying Elliget had shaken the public's faith in law enforcement.

JULY: The Tucson Employees Credit Union institutes a "panic button" in its automated teller machines for use during robbery attempts... Johnathan Doody, 19, is convicted of nine counts of murder, nine counts of armed robbery and one count each of burglary and conspiracy in Phoenix. Doody was charged with ordering the killing of nine Buddhist monks after he and a friend robbed the monks' compound in 1991. The prosecutor will ask for the death penalty. Maricopa County Sheriff Thomas Agnos lost his post after holding four men for two months before ruling them out as

suspects in the crime

AUGUST: State troopers search for an unidentified motorist who shot and wounded a four-year-old girl when her mother inadvertently cut him off changing lanes.

SEPTEMBER: Several Tucson police are accused of misusing department computers to get phone numbers and addresses to ask women on dates... Law enforcement officers are no longer allowed to carry weapons inside the Maricopa County Superior Court in an effort to keep firearms out of the reach of angry defendants

OCTOBER: The Phoenix City Manager considers allowing police to use a meter to check the darkness of window tints. Approximately 30 percent of car windows in Phoenix and Tucson are tinted... A new policy will prohibit people convicted of using a deadly weapon to commit a crime from entering into a plea-bargain agreement resulting in probation, announces Maricopa County Attorney Rick Romley... Phoenix voters approve a one-tenth of one percent increase in the city's sales tax as a way of raising \$12 million to hire and deploy an additional 200 police officers by March 1995.

NOVEMBER: Law enforcement officers appearing in Maricopa courts on personal business will no longer be allowed to wear their uniforms or carry weapons. Presiding Superior Court Judge C. Kimball Rose issues the order because of the "heightened emotions which can result from personal litigation or other court business."

DECEMBER: A total ban on handgun ownership by juveniles is part of a package of legislative proposals aimed at curbing drug violence. State Attorney General Grant Wood also wants to make parents liable for the criminal acts of their offspring. Wood's handgun proposal was criticized by the National Rifle Association, which said it duplicates existing law.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Tucson Police Chief Elaine S. Hedtke resigns in November to oversee the city's annexation plan. Hedtke will remain as assistant chief in charge of the human services bureau, training and other personnel matters. Assistant Chief Michael Ulichny, a 27-year veteran of the force, is named interim chief while a nationwide search is conducted for Hedtke's permanent successor

On The Record, 1993:

"I believe in treatment, but not at the expense of law enforcement. Law enforcement is overwhelmed and deserves continued support."

— Janet Reno outlining her views on anti-drug funding, during hearings on her nomination to become U.S. Attorney General.

Arkansas

JANUARY: The group Parents of Murdered Children calls for the resignation of state Senate President Jerry Jewell after Jewell granted clemency to a convicted murderer during a three-day stint as acting governor.

MARCH: Beebe Police Chief Harold Armstrong is charged with theft of property after an audit in January uncovered \$1,075 missing from the department's bonds and fines account.

MAY: West Memphis police search for clues in the murders of three 8-year-old boys whose baner bodies are found in a drainage ditch a day after they disappeared while playing... Aaron Rockford, an ex-Pulaski County Jail inmate, files suit against Sheriff Carroll Gravett and four deputies who, he claims, made him clean up the body fluids of an HIV-infected inmate.

JUNE: Three teen-age boys are charged with murdering three 8-year-old boys. The victims were allegedly lured by 18-year-old Michael Echols, 17-year-old Jessie Misskelley and 16-year-old Charles Baldwin to a wooded area and killed.

JULY: A Benton golf course holds a tournament to raise scholarship money in honor of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

AUGUST: The Pulaski County Sheriff's Department may bill a man who faked his own death and returned home three days later for searching the Arkansas River for his body.

OCTOBER: An investigation by the state Crime Victims Reparations Board will look into why the cost of a rape exam is twice as high in Arkansas as in other states. The average cost of an exam is \$320 but can go as high as \$700. El Dorado police Lieut. James Shannon says he will appeal his suspension and demotion for his handling of a drug raid earlier this year. Shannon and former Sgt. Keith Cooper were disciplined after four people complained of being stopped at gunpoint and strip-searched. No arrests were made... A nationwide search for a successor to Corrections Department Director Roger Endell is launched by a state prison board panel. Endell is resigned after just six months on the job

due to differences with Gov. Jim Guy Tucker... Crittenden County Judge David Burnett agrees to move the trial of three teenagers accused of killing three 8-year-old boys from Marion because of extensive publicity.

NOVEMBER: The state Supreme Court rules that Pulaski County Sheriff Carroll Gravett can keep control of his jail. An ordinance that put a civilian administrator in charge of the facility, it says, would be unconstitutional.

DECEMBER: The state Crime Information Center shows an 86 percent increase in the number of crimes committed by teenagers over the last four years. A task force to attack the problem is formed by law enforcement officers and youth workers... The FBI investigates death threats against Frank Shaw, president of the Francis County NAACP, and two other black residents. The three received a letter in October signed "KKK, Forrest City chapter."

California

JANUARY: Redmond, Wash., Police Chief Steven R. Harris, president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, responds angrily to comments made by Los Angeles Deputy Mayor Mark D. Fabiani. Fabiani stated publicly that the city's black leaders fear the outcome of the Federal trial of four officers accused of violating Rodney King's civil rights... Eight people are arrested by Oakland police in a bust that breaks up one of the largest LSD distribution rings in the city's history. Sixty-thousand doses of the drug worth an estimated \$240,000 were netted in the raid... The conviction and 20-year sentence of former FBI agent Richard Miller, 55, is upheld by a San Francisco Federal appeals court. Miller is the only FBI agent ever convicted of espionage.

FEBRUARY: The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department will make several policy changes under a consent decree settling a 12-year-old sex-discrimination lawsuit. The department will revamp all training materials, retrain all its members, set up an ombudsman's office to handle employees' claims of sexual harassment or discrimination and develop a career-development unit to help deputies plot out their careers within the depart-

ment... A program to "personalize" the experience of homicide for Los Angeles youngsters at risk for gang involvement will include lectures by former gang members, viewings of graphic slides of murder victims and a tour of the city's morgue.

MARCH: A resolution signed by former San Jose Police Chief Joseph D. McNamara, Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke, Nobel Prize-winning economist Milton Friedman and former Secretary of State George Shultz calls for a shift away from law-enforcement solutions to the nation's drug-abuse problem and a shift toward medical and social remedies. The nation's anti-drug policies, says McNamara, are "destroying" the police by putting them in a no-win situation... Former San Francisco police inspector Tom Gerard denies selling information he gathered as a member of the department's now-defunct intelligence unit to Israeli and South African agents. Gerard abruptly left the country in November for the Philippines to avoid extradition... Racially motivated crimes against blacks in Los Angeles jumped from 351 in 1991 to 434 in 1992, according to a human rights commission. The commission partially blames fallout from last year's riots for the 23.6-percent increase... The ACLU objects to a plan proposed by Los Angeles city attorneys to impose a night curfew on about 400 members of the Blythe Street Gang and limit their movement during the daytime.

APRIL: Los Angeles police Sgt. Stacey C. Koon and Officer Laurence M. Powell are convicted by a Federal jury of violating motorist Rodney King's civil rights. Officers Theodore J. Briseno and Timothy Wind are acquitted. Koon and Powell face maximum sentences of 10 years and fines as high as \$250,000... Two motorists killed in separate carjackings bring the total of carjacking-related murders up to four in Los Angeles... The production of methamphetamine rises dramatically in Northern California, where law enforcement officials are finding labs in affluent suburbs such as Contra Costa County. Drug enforcement and treatment officials point to the recession, which has left drug buyers unable to afford cocaine, and the availability of precursor ingredients for the surge in the drug's popularity... Intelligence files on more than 950 political groups, newspapers and labor unions are seized by police from the offices of the San Francisco and Los Angeles offices of the Anti-Defamation League. The group, authorities claim, maintained undercover operatives in seven major cities to obtain information.

MAY: Law enforcement officials warn of jail shutdowns, layoffs and massive prisoner releases if expected massive cuts in criminal justice funding are made in the state's 1993-94 budget. Gov. Pete Wilson has proposed extending a half-cent sales tax and earmarking that revenue for law enforcement. He has also called for a special election in the fall to allow counties to raise their sales tax another half-cent for law enforcement... A legal challenge is prepared by a panel of district attorneys challenging a law that would allow the state to seize money from local property taxes to cover budget shortfalls. In Los Angeles alone, up to 300,000 misdemeanors and non-violent felonies would have to be dropped due to lack of funding for prosecution... Seven workers are killed and two others are wounded when two men thrown out of a Fresno nightclub return with semu-

On The Record, 1993:

"We're talking about literally dismantling the criminal justice system in this county. It is a crisis."

—Los Angeles County Sheriff Sherman Block, contemplating the grim fiscal picture confronting his agency and others throughout California.

automatic weapons and open fire, the worst multiple killing in the city's history.

JUNE: Ellie Nesler pleads not guilty by reason of insanity in the fatal shooting last April of her son's alleged molester, Daniel Mark Driver... Federal District Judge Irving Hill throws out a suit against ABC, NBC, CBS, CNN and local station KTLA brought by George Holliday, owner of the 90-second videotape of the Rodney King beating. Holliday claims that local station KTLA defrauded him when it paid him \$500 for the tape and then released it to CNN without his knowledge. Hill says he dismissed the suit because the First Amendment created a special protection for works of "great social import" such as Holliday's tape... Cigarettes cost as much as \$200 a pack and \$2,000 a carton since a smoking ban at Los Angeles County jails created a black market. Some 15 employees have been fired over the past months for smuggling in cigarettes.

JULY: U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein proposes a \$1 toll for the crossing of the Mexico-U.S. border. An estimated \$400 million in annual proceeds would be used to pay for more immigration officers... A class-action complaint on behalf of black employees of the Federal Bureau of Prisons is filed in Los Angeles. The suit claims discriminatory promotion policies... Los Angeles County Sheriff Sherman Block plans to seek re-election in 1994 despite being diagnosed with lymphatic cancer.

AUGUST: Los Angeles police Sgt. Stacey Koon and Officer Laurence Powell are sentenced to 30 months in prison for violating the rights of Rodney King during a 1991 arrest. The sentences were light, said U.S. District Court Judge John Davies, because King initiated the high-speed chase that led to his beating and provoked officers until he stopped resisting... Eighty percent of poor people lack adequate access to legal services, says U.S. Attorney Janet Reno at the annual conference of the Association of Trial Lawyers in San Francisco... Chula Vista enacts an ordinance asking San Diego County judges to pass on a \$154 "criminal justice administration fee" to any person arrested by local police and convicted of any criminal offense related to the arrest.

SEPTEMBER: A Federal appeals court rules that Koon and Powell may not remain free on bail while they appeal their convictions... On its tenth anniversary, the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program is in danger of being left to "wither and die"

due to an increased lack of funding and support in its home town of Los Angeles. In addition, recent studies evaluating the program's effectiveness have been inconclusive.

NOVEMBER: A Pico Rivera couple, Billy and Fynn Davis, are ordered by police officials to remove a spiked fence, razor wire and alarm-sounding laser beams from their home. They may be allowed, however, to keep a Doberman pinscher and an armed security guard on their property... A 17-year-old "skinhead" girl and two others are charged by Fullerton police in the racially motivated beating death of Tina Roxanne Rodriguez in a parking lot in September. According to police, 15 to 20 people saw the attack but none stepped in to stop it... A claim that San Francisco police disrupted a Santeria ceremony and seized several animals meant to be sacrificed is being investigated by the city's Office of Citizen's Complaints. If true, the police violated a recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling that said cities cannot ban religious animal sacrifices... The Los Angeles Police Department begins training its officers next month in new techniques to defend themselves against violent suspects, including martial arts and self-defense tactics used by soldiers in the Israeli army... Los Angeles Police Officers Laurence Powell and Stacey Koon are to begin serving their 30-month sentences, having lost their bid to remain free while pending appeal when the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear their cases. In addition, the Police Department's Board of Rights decides in less than 10 minutes to unanimously recommend that Powell be fired... A report in the New England Journal of Medicine finds that a gun kept in the home triples the odds that a murder will occur there, with the victim most likely a family member or friend. Researchers find no proof that a firearm in the home provides additional protection.

NOVEMBER: A shot fired through the rear window of an LAPD cruiser brings to four the number of unprovoked attacks against police officers since they began in September... A pact between the Mexican Mafia prison gang and Latino street gangs is given partial credit for the sharp drop in gang-related homicides so far this year in predominantly Latino Los Angeles neighborhoods. Under an order from prison gang leaders, those on the outside are to put a halt to drive-by shootings or face death once they are inside prison themselves. Police, however, contend that the truce is a ploy for the Mexican Mafia, known as La Eme, to boost its share of the narcotics trade using the organized street gangs...

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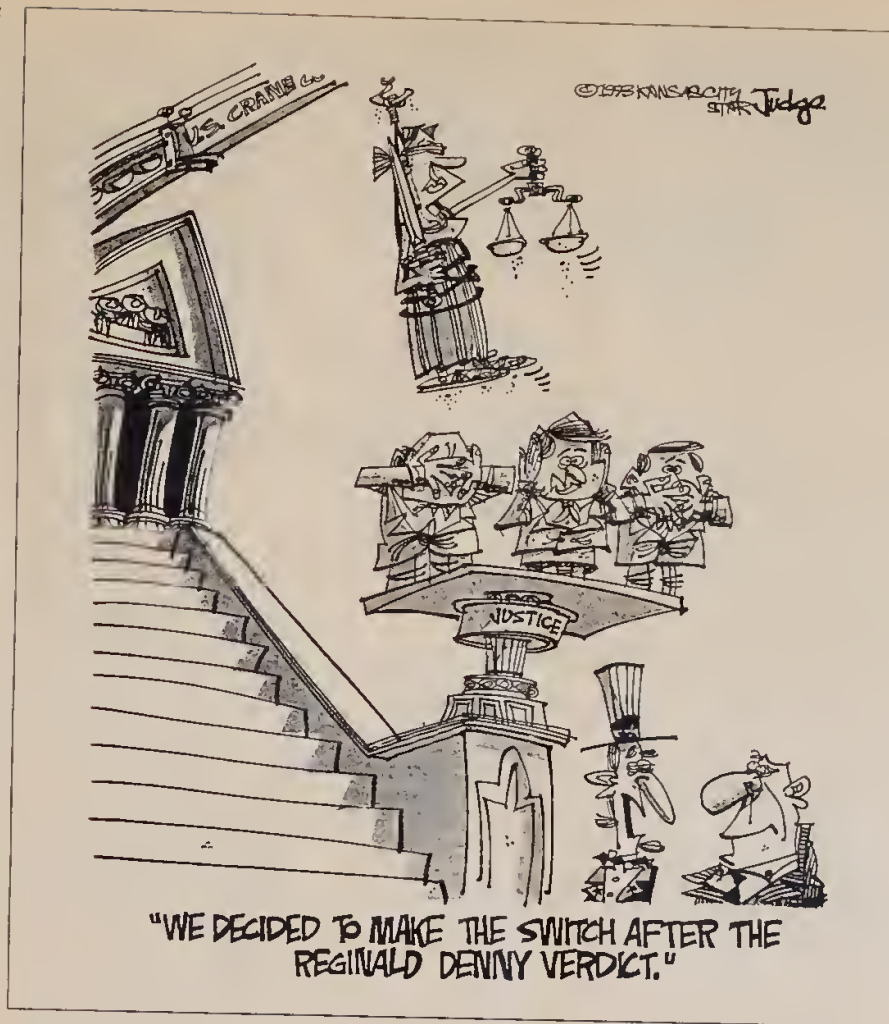
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California

Vietnamese-American street gangs in Santa Clara are selling guns to Vietnamese-American teenagers... While the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department is seen making progress in curtailing the use of unwarranted force, a report by Special Counsel Merrick J. Bobb finds that some officers are resistant to change. In addition, Bobb found skepticism toward cultural diversity classes and other efforts at reform. Too many officers, found the report, resort to unnecessary force and are then inadequately disciplined... San Francisco voters approve a proposition by a 51-49 percent margin giving Police Officer Bob Geary the discretion to use a wooden ventriloquist's dummy when on duty. Geary was told by his commanding officer a year ago to stop using the dummy, Brendan O'Smarty, because it made the department look silly... Gov. Pete Wilson signs a bill that provides for first-degree murder charges against anyone accused of shooting a person from a car. He also signs a bill overturning local sanctuary laws that forbid police officers from telling immigration officials about illegal aliens... The city of Long Beach reaches a settlement in a sexual harassment lawsuit with two female officers who claim they were driven from their jobs by years of abuse from male colleagues. Melissa Cerkin and Lindsay Allison will receive nearly \$3 million in one of the largest awards in a sexual harassment suit... Sacramento law enforcement officials investigate whether the Oct. 5 firebombing of the home of a Chinese-American member of the City Council is related to three other attacks against minority targets. Responsibility for the attack on Councilman Jimmy Yee's home is claimed by a man who identified himself to police as a member of the Aryan Liberation Front. The caller also claims responsibility for an attack against the Japanese American Citizens League and the headquarters of the local branch of the NAACP. No one has been hurt in these incidents... A jury acquits Damian K. Williams, 20, of attempted murder in the beating of truck driver Reginald Denny during the Los Angeles riots last year. The second defendant, Henry K. Watson, is charged with misdemeanor assault and released on his own recognizance after Judge John W. Ouderkirk declares a mistrial on a deadlocked charge of assault. Williams remains in prison awaiting sentencing on charges of mayhem against Denny and misdemeanor assault against four other victims... The Los Angeles school board votes to allow police officers who patrol middle and high schools to wear uniforms to give them higher visibility... The FBI's Northern California office reports an increase in bank robberies in the first seven months of the year. The office, which covers



"WE DECIDED TO MAKE THE SWITCH AFTER THE REGINALD DENNY VERDICT."

ground from Monterey to the Oregon border, reports 474 bank robberies as compared to 301 for the same period last year. While no one has been hurt, officials are concerned about an increase in "takeover" robberies believed to be committed by gangs... Thomas Lee Larsen, 43, is charged with threatening arson because he allegedly sent letters saying he would set fires because Secret Service agents had wrongly seized his property. Shortly after, firestorms in Southern California raged killing three people and destroying 900 homes... A teenage "white supremacist" is charged in connection with the firebombing of Sacramento Councilman Jimmy Yee's home and the bombing of other minority targets... Henry Watson, 29, pleads guilty to a felony assault charge in the beating of truck driver Reginald Denny during last year's riots in Los Angeles. He is sentenced to probation. Damian Williams, his co-defendant, is deemed a "danger to the community" by Judge John Ouderkirk and denied release from jail on reduced bail. Williams, who will be sentenced in December after being convicted of one felony and four misdemeanors, faces up to 10 years in prison.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Chief Joseph Samuels Jr. leaves the Fresno Police Department to head the 671-officer Oakland force in August... Former San Diego County Sheriff John Duffy, 62, dies of a heart attack March 21 in El Salvador. Duffy had been serving as principal adviser to authorities trying to organize a civilian police force... Assistant Chief Jerry Sanders of the San Diego Police Department is sworn in as chief on May 17. He succeeds Chief Robert Burgreen, who retired earlier this year... Aladena (Jimmy the Weasel) Fratianno, former mob boss turned government witness, dies in July at the age of 79.

Colorado

JANUARY: The seven members of Denver's new civilian commission to review allegations of police brutality and misconduct are sworn in.

FEBRUARY: Investigators probe the death of Denver County Sheriff's Deputy Norman Silva, 30, who was killed earlier

this month when his partner's gun accidentally discharged as the two were checking their weapons.

MARCH: A Denver program allows volunteers, many of whom are disabled, to hand out \$50 parking tickets to drivers who park in spaces reserved for the handicapped.

APRIL: Denver Police Officer Michael Blake is indicted on second-degree murder charges stemming from the fatal shooting of Steven Michael Gant, 20, during a scuffle. According to witnesses, Gant had begged Blake not to shoot him shortly before he was killed. Police Chief David Michaud said the murder indictment, to his knowledge, is the first against an officer for a line-of-duty shooting... Boulder Police Chief Thomas Koby says the department will not start a Boy Scout Explorer program because of the organization's ban on gay members.

MAY: Dancer, playwright and AIDS activist Enrique Montoya, 43, dies from injuries sustained in an automobile collision with Denver Police Officer Michael Graves. Graves, 30, had run a stop sign responding to a call for assistance from an off-duty officer.

JUNE: Guns are being used by gang members to commit crimes at a rate nearly twice that of 1992, according to Denver police... A special prosecutor has been appointed to investigate allegations that expert Federal witness John O'Neil, an agent for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, failed to provide information to lawyers for James Genrich. Genrich was convicted of two pipe-bomb killings.

JULY: Denver clergyman, the Rev. Marshall Gourley, begins a fast in

protest of the city's continuing gang violence. In an effort to combat drug and gang activity, officials may increase police presence around the clock. If approved, the plan would cost \$1.1 million in overtime.

AUGUST: In a surprise announcement over police radios, Denver Mayor Wellington Webb cancels his nine-month veto on police pay raises... An unprecedented security detail for Pope John Paul II's visit to Denver includes 500 officers from neighboring communities, 1,400 National Guard troops and 1,350 Denver police officers in addition to the 465-member Arapaho Sheriff's Department assigned to the event.

OCTOBER: Gov. Roy Romer signs an array of bills aimed at curbing youth violence. The measures include a ban on virtually all juvenile possession of handguns, immediate detention for violent juvenile offenders and county authority to institute curfews and loitering laws. In addition, Romer signs legislation requiring parents to attend any criminal proceeding involving their child and granting \$1.2 million to expand programs geared toward keeping juveniles away from criminal activity... Denver law enforcement officials strike at gang violence with a coordinated offensive including the use of "impact units," squads of up to 40 police officers who target gang-related crime and nuisance complaints... Greeley police recommend felony charges for a man who tried to kill himself by blowing himself up in his home. Dave Gracey caused \$1.3 million in damages to the neighborhood... Ryan Rushing, 18, of Boulder, is sentenced to work with brain-damaged people after admitting he helped beat an impaired student at the University of Colorado. Rushing is the second teenager to have such a sentence imposed.

NOVEMBER: Sixteen-year-old Marcus Fernandez is sentenced to life in prison for the murder of state trooper Lyle Wohlers... Eleven youths have been arrested so far under the state's new ban on juvenile handgun ownership... A \$100,000 reward is posted by the FBI for new information leading to those responsible for the 1991 robbery of United Bank in which four security guards were killed. Denver police officer James King was acquitted of the crime in 1992.

DECEMBER: Former Gov. Richard Lamun and several survivors of murder victims call on the state to enforce its death-penalty law, claiming justice is not being served.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Arvada Police Chief Patrick Ahlstrom, 47, will replace David Thomas as Director of the state Department of Public Safety. Thomas resigned after winning election last fall as Jefferson County district attorney... Teller County Sheriff Gary Shoemaker, 51, announces he'll retire when his current term ends in January 1995.

Connecticut

JANUARY: A Hartford County deputy sheriff is arrested for trying to smuggle drugs to a prisoner while on duty in Hartford's Superior Court. Melvin Braswell is the second deputy to be arrested on drug smuggling charges during a three-week period... A 13-year-old boy is critically wounded by

On The Record, 1993:

"We have a zero-tolerance policy vis-a-vis criminal acts committed by gangs. . . . Basically, we're trying to make life miserable for them."

-- Capt. Rudy Sandoval of the Denver Police Department's anti-gang unit, on the offensive launched against the city's estimated 5,000 gang members following a rash of random shootings last summer.

Connecticut

a bullet fired by State Police during a shootout with a man who hijacked a school van.

MARCH: The Bridgeport Police Department installs a new telephone terminal that allows the agency to receive calls from hearing-impaired residents. In addition, the department's new access to a language service line will permit near instantaneous translation of 180 languages.

APRIL: Connecticut State Police begin firearms training sessions using a laser disc projection system that allows them to interact with lifelike figures flashed onto a large screen in simulations of life-and-death scenarios. The \$72,000 system was purchased with drug-forfeiture money.

MAY: In an effort to thwart drug purchases, concrete barriers are erected in Bridgeport, turning selected locations into a maze of dead-end streets. Police hope the tactic will confuse drug-buying drivers and reduce the chance of a quick getaway.

JUNE: Connecticut passes a hotly contested bill banning the sale of more than 30 types of assault weapons. The law, which takes effect Oct. 1, makes Connecticut one of only three states to pass a ban on assault weapons. The other two states are New Jersey and California... The state Supreme Court rules that tenants who share their homes with drug dealers may not be evicted without first being given a chance to show that they were not aware of the illegal activity.

JULY: State corrections officials worry that the termination of the home-release program for inmates will worsen prison overcrowding and force the release of inmates before their terms are served... A Federal investigation is under way to see whether New Haven city officials took payoffs from police officers for jobs and promotions during the mid-1980's terms of Mayor Baggio DiLieto... A potent new grade of heroin has killed dozens of people in recent months, according to state officials. An estimated 35 people in the Hartford area died of overdoses in a 15-month period ending in March.

AUGUST: State Trooper James P. Taylor, 29, is arrested by New Britain police in connection with the death of Lorraine Spranzo. Spranzo was killed in May when Taylor allegedly barreled through a yellow light and broadsided her car. Taylor is charged with misconduct with a motor vehicle, speeding and violating a traffic sig-

nal... A contingent of State Police troopers is ordered by Gov. Lowell P. Weicker to help Hartford police contain mounting gang-related violence. The coordinated effort will include the FBI, the DEA and the U.S. Marshal's office... State police officials recommend as part of an ongoing assault against gang-related violence in Hartford that mandatory minimum sentences be imposed on those convicted of gang-related crimes. Hartford State's Attorney James E. Thomas assigns two prosecutors to concentrate on gang-related cases, saying they will seek harsh penalties in plea-bargaining negotiations.

OCTOBER: All state prison workers and inmates become subject to mandatory tuberculosis tests... The Connecticut Association of Women Police names Hartford police Officer Alice Gibbs Officer of the Year... Chief State's Attorney John Baisley assigns a chief inspector and two prosecutors to investigate claims that Litchfield police suppressed evidence, harassed witnesses and favored murder suspect John Tyler Fuessensich during his 1991 trial for the murder of James Irvin Jr. The trial ended with a split verdict. Both a cousin and brother of Fuessensich are State Police officials initially involved in the investigation.

NOVEMBER: Saying he will not run for a second term in 1995, Gov. Weicker states he will draft legislation that would impose a near total ban on the private ownership of handguns in the state. Exempt from the ban would be law enforcement, the military, collectors and private-security firms. However, a pending lawsuit seeks to invalidate the state's new ban on semiautomatic weapons as unconstitutional.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Jesse L. Campbell, a 24-year veteran of the Hartford Police Department, becomes its first black chief. Campbell will succeed Ronald J. Lorange, who is retiring.

Delaware

FEBRUARY: Police are investigating more than 400 tips and 175 suspects in a string of rapes in the New Castle County area since July 1990.

MARCH: The Wilmington Police union rejects Police Chief Samuel Pratcher's plan to replace two-person patrols in high-crime areas with solo patrols.

APRIL: Mark Frye, a former Baltimore detective who was paralyzed in the line of duty, plans on riding his wheelchair from Newark to Washington next month to help raise \$100,000 for the families of slain police officers.

MAY: An 18-month drug investigation by Newark police results in the arrest of six people and the seizure of seven ounces of cocaine and \$14,000 in cash... A bill is approved by the state Senate requiring executions to be carried out between 12:01 A.M. and 3 A.M., when they are least likely to disrupt prison operations and security.

JUNE: A bill that would have allowed campus police to carry weapons is rejected by the state Senate.

JULY: Colleges are required to disclose crime statistics and security policies in compliance with the Federal Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act... State Police seek more minority, female and bilingual applicants. Only 89 of the 496-officer force are female and only three officers speak Spanish.

SEPTEMBER: State prison officials warn about dangerous overcrowding in the state's six prison and two work-release centers.

District of Columbia

JANUARY: About 30 off-duty police officers block traffic and hand out leaflets protesting Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly's refusal to approve a three-year, 22-percent pay raise.

FEBRUARY: Overriding a veto by Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly, the District Council refuses to pay former Police Chief Isaac Fulwood Jr. his \$67,000 pension while he is earning \$76,000 as head of Kelly's youth and anti-violence initiative... District detectives will once again be promoted to "grade one" status under an agreement worked out by Chief Fred Thomas and the Fraternal Order of Police. Grade one status, a ranking which lost all but a handful of its members through early retirements, calls for a pay increase of about \$1,000 a year.

MARCH: A protest by Howard University police calls for the university to buy more body armor, computers and better radios in addition to hiring more officers... The District Council says it will examine the city's sodomy laws and increased penalties for stalking.

APRIL: An investigation finds no evidence to support the allegation of six Metropolitan police officers that promotions test scores were manipulated to favor specific candidates.

MAY: Metropolitan Police Chief Fred



Thomas announces plans to reorganize the department by strengthening its Internal Affairs Division, quadrupling the number of officers available for the department's rapid deployment unit and merging two city agencies to form a Family and Youth Service Division.

JUNE: The first raises for police officers in four years are approved by the City Council. Officers will get a 6-percent raise on Oct. 1 followed by a 5-percent raise next year.

JULY: Three murders are reported during a two-day moratorium from violence declared by church, community and city leaders.

OCTOBER: Capt. Wyndell Watkins, head of the Metropolitan Police Department's homicide squad, will be heading a new task force designed to respond to and investigate serious shootings... The Brady Bill is endorsed by the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime and criminal justice by a vote of 10-3... President Clinton tells Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly that he does not have the authority to grant her request that National Guard troops be called in to fight violent crime in the city. He says he supports legislation giving her the power to call in the Guard.

NOVEMBER: Metropolitan police investigate a series of robberies and abductions at automatic teller machines. One couple was abducted and held for 12 hours... U.S. Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders appears before a House subcommittee urging legislators to look at violence as a "public health problem." Medical costs associated with violence totaled \$13 billion in 1992, she says... Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York says he will introduce legislation linking health-care reform with a sharp increase in Federal taxes on handgun ammunition. Moynihan proposes raising the tax from 11 percent to 50 percent, and on some ammunitions even higher... Mayor Kelly proposes legislation by which violent offenders as young as 14 could be charged as adults. The proposal also calls for reducing the number of abandoned and dilapidated buildings that house gang activity and drug use... A \$5-million Federal grant will be used

to provide pre-trial drug treatment for non-violent offenders. A progress report will be sent to judges and successful participants may get lighter sentences... Police Chief Fred Thomas suspends a portion of the police union contract that provides 28 days' notice before changing an officer's schedule. The move enables Thomas to put more officers on the street as needed... Legislation is introduced that would give a tax break to any officer who lives in the District. The bill's sponsor, Councilman Frank Smith, says only about 30 percent of the Department's 4,200 officers live there.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Retired Police Chief Maurice Turner, 57, dies June 16 of cardiac arrest. Turner had been in Washington Hospital recovering from a series of strokes and heart surgery.



Turner

Florida

JANUARY: Ex-St. Petersburg Police Chief Ernest "Curt" Curtsinger announces his candidacy for mayor... The Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office agrees to pay \$235,000 to relatives of Laurene MacLeod, a homeless woman who bled to death in 1990 after being attacked by a police dog... Jeff Ray Pellet, 17, Mark A. Kohut, 26, and Charles P. Rourke, 33, are charged with attempted murder, kidnapping and armed robbery in the attack on a black tourist, Christopher Wilson, 31, who police say was abducted and set aflame by the suspects.

FEBRUARY: Leondre "Manny Boy" Henderson, 17, will plead guilty and testify against three co-defendants in the first prosecution of a fatal carjacking under new Federal law.

MARCH: The retrial of Miami Police Officer William Lozano will be moved

On The Record, 1993:

"Any reduction in reported crime is welcome but the amount of violent crime and other grave offenses nationwide remains intolerable."

— FBI Director Louis J. Freeh, responding to the "Crime in the United States" report, which showed the nation's rate of reported serious crime fell by 3 percent in 1992.

Florida

back to Orlando from Tallahassee. This is the fourth time a change of venue has been ordered in the retrial of Lozano, who is charged with manslaughter in the death of two black men in 1989... Kimberly Bliss Soubielle, 27, becomes the first woman to be freed from prison under the state's new fast-track review policy of battered women's cases. Soubielle served five years of a 15-year sentence for fatally shooting her abusive husband... Metro-Dade police sponsor the first of a series of rap concerts aimed at improving relations with young black males.

APRIL: Despite several highly publicized cases of carjackings involving tourists, the state Department of Law Enforcement claims that Florida ranks last among the country's five most populous states in the number of carjackings... Gov. Lawton Chiles declares a state of emergency after a number of attacks on foreign tourists. In addition, Chiles orders the state to stop issuing license plates that identify vehicles as rentals

MAY: The St. Petersburg City Council calls for an investigation into whether former Police Chief Ernest "Curt" Curtsinger violated the terms of a lawsuit settlement over his unsuccessful bid for mayor... An Orlando jury acquits former Miami police Officer William Lozano of manslaughter in the deaths of two black men... Florida rewrites its sentencing guidelines and eliminates mandatory sentencing for a variety of crimes. In addition, the Legislature endorses a \$215-million package to build more than 10,000 new prison beds.

JUNE: Former Miami police Officer William Lozano plans to seek reinstatement to active duty. If reinstated, Lozano, who was suspended without pay after being convicted of manslaughter in 1989 and was acquitted in a retrial last month, will be owed approximately \$106,000 in back pay... A \$7.5 million cash payment by Miami officials is awarded to the family of Antonio Edwards, 24, who was left comatose by a police chokehold in 1992... Bernardo Gonzalez Jr., a key witness in one of the nation's biggest drug cases, is shot to death behind a barbed wire fence surrounding his Dade County home. Gonzalez's death brings to five the death toll of persons involved in the case against accused smugglers Guillermo Falcon and Salvador Magluta.

JULY: Fort Lauderdale police deny harassing homeless people who choose not to stay in an encampment set up for them by city officials in a park. Arrests occur, said police, when homeless persons leave the park and violate anti-nuisance ordinances against drinking and urinating in public... Fifty-two weapons are netted by police during a six-hour buy-back program in Jacksonville. The weapons fetched \$25 for their former owners.

AUGUST: The Pensacola News Journal agrees to cooperate with an alternative sentencing program that allows those convicted of certain misdemeanor offenses to purchase advertising space in lieu of jail time. While formerly refusing to allow advertising space to be purchased for this use, new publisher Denise Bannister said the paper

publishes many legal notices with no control over the contents.

SEPTEMBER: Two Oakland Park undercover officers are suspended with pay pending an investigation into whether the officers had sex with two Cooper City high school girls before arresting them for prostitution... Jacksonville/Duval County Sheriff's Department officials cite the agency's Personalized Vehicle Program as a major factor in the area's low crime rate... Crystal River authorities impose a weeklong 9 P.M. to daybreak curfew after the fatal shooting of a handcuffed black suspect by a white officer touches off rock-throwing and other protests... A Dade County jury awards nearly \$10 million to a man left disabled after a Metro-Dade police cruiser crashed into his car

OCTOBER: The Tampa medical examiner's office says that at least two of four police bullets that struck a robbery suspect Aug. 29 were fired at the man's back. Edward Lee James Jr was killed during an exchange of gunfire with police... Federal prosecutors in Miami say they don't have enough evidence to bring civil rights charges against William Lozano, the Miami police officer acquitted in the 1989 deaths of two blacks... Tampa police and DEA agents break up a multimillion-dollar cocaine distribution ring after an undercover detective purchases \$40 of crack. Two white men convicted in the kidnapping and torching of a black tourist are sentenced to life in prison.

NOVEMBER: The U.S. Postal Inspection Service targets a Florida-based organization called the American Association of State Troopers, alleging the group's fundraisers falsely claim to be affiliated with the New Jersey State Police and other legitimate police groups... The Broward County State's Attorney's office and the Fort Lauderdale Police Department continue their investigations into the fatal shooting of a homeless man by two police officers. Officers Jack Lokeinsky and David Turley were tracking an armed-robbery suspect when a police dog led them to bushes concealing Marcellus Miller. Miller was shot after he first refused to come out and then attacked the officers with a screwdriver... The state Supreme Court cuts in half the time for inmates to appeal a death sentence. After initial reviews by state and Federal courts, inmates now have one year to appeal.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Tarpon Springs Police Chief Keith Bergstrom, 55, dies in May after suffering a heart attack while jogging... Bennie Holder becomes chief of the Tampa Police Department Aug. 1, the first black man to head the 800-officer agency. A former major of uniformed patrol, Holder



succeeds Eduardo Gonzalez, nominated by President Clinton to head the U.S. Marshal's Service... Tallahassee Police Chief Melvin Tucker announces he will retire Dec. 31 after 25 years in law enforcement.

Georgia

FEBRUARY: Dallas Police Chief William Rathburn is chosen to coordinate the multi-agency security effort for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta. Rathburn coordinated the security plans for the 1984 Olympics when he was a Los Angeles police commander.

MARCH: A multiagency task force investigates charges of police corruption after five officers from three Atlanta-area agencies are arrested in connection with a murder and a string of robberies... An anti-stalking bill calls for the dismissal of officers who fail to notify victims that a stalker has been released but prevents any legal action against officers.

APRIL: A new law gives judges the authority to make repeat DUI offenders install a device that will prevent them from starting their cars if they have been drinking... Georgia juries are given the option to sentence offenders to life without parole under a new law. In addition, Gov. Zell Miller signs a bill that will allow the families of murder victims to testify during the trials of accused killers.

JUNE: Seven sixth-graders at the Georgetown Elementary School in

Columbus who allegedly conspired to kill their teacher because she was too strict are arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. Their attempts to kill teacher Sherry James included attempted poisoning, shooting, stabbing and pushing her down stairs.

JULY: Three teen-agers are charged in the torture slaying of 55-year-old Charles Conrad. Conrad, who could not walk due to multiple sclerosis, was found bludgeoned, stabbed more than 40 times with knives and a barbecue fork and with salt poured in his wounds... Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson announces plans for the city to begin testing its workers for drugs

AUGUST: Atlanta police form an anti-gang task force after the torture slayings of two teen-age girls. One was tortured for more than a week because she wanted to leave a gang... Opponents of Gov. Zell Miller's life-without-parole sentencing option claim the "inhumane" policy will make inmates unmanageable.

OCTOBER: Witnesses in the murder trial of two Hapeville police officers contend that the victim, Allen Zachery Freeman, 30, was backing away from the officers with his hands up when 18 shots were fired at him. Attorneys for the two officers, Robert Smith and Ricky Leslie Robinson, contend that Freeman was a knife-wielding psychotic who lunged at the officers during the 1991 incident... Norris Speed, 22, is convicted in the shooting death of Atlanta police Officer Niles Johantgen in a public housing complex in 1991. Speed, a convicted drug dealer, could face the death penalty... Rap-music artist Tupac Shakur is arrested and charged with shooting two off-duty police officers during a traffic altercation in Atlanta. The officers, Mark Whitwell, 33, a Clayton County police officer, and his brother, Scott, 32, a Henry County officer, were treated for minor wounds.

NOVEMBER: A report by the Atlanta Journal-Constitution places Georgia in the top five points of origin for guns used in crimes in Boston, New York and Washington. Firearms bought in Georgia figure in over 7 percent of crimes committed with handguns in Boston, in 4 percent of such crimes in Washington and in nearly 9 percent in New York

DECEMBER: Federal officials cut

off \$4.7 million in funding for Project Connect, a three-year-old Atlanta-based program to refer alcohol and drug abusers for treatment. The program does not work, say officials

Hawaii

APRIL: Operation Wipeout destroys as many as 12,500 marijuana plants valued at an estimated \$67 million, according to Hilo police.

MAY: An additional 13 full-time immigration inspectors will be added to the 125 now working at Honolulu International Airport in response to complaints by U.S. Senator Daniel A. Akaka about a planned lay-off of part-time inspectors.

JUNE: The state is awarded \$732,000 from the U.S. Justice Department's crime victim compensation program to pay victims' claims for costs resulting from violent crime.

JULY: Honolulu police will maintain driver checkpoints through mid-September to reduce drunken driving

SEPTEMBER: A two-day sweep of the coastline near Hilo results in the destruction of 9,615 marijuana plants. An audit of the construction of the Honolulu Police Department's headquarters concludes mismanagement of the project by city officials resulted in an 18-month delay and \$30 million in cost overruns.

OCTOBER: A woman given \$200 as a reward for returning a briefcase containing \$9,000 demands \$2,000 from the briefcase's owners. When refused, the woman grabs another \$230 and flees. She is caught by Honolulu police several hours later... Seventy prison inmates will print the state's tax forms this year, saving Hawaii 15 percent of the task's cost.

NOVEMBER: Circuit and district court judges will be evaluated in terms of their legal ability, judicial management and courtroom demeanor by lawyers in a program created by the state judiciary

COMINGS & GOINGS: Honolulu Police Capt. Barbara Wong becomes the first woman in the Metropolitan Police Department to reach the rank of major when she is promoted in April.

On The Record, 1993:

"It does not appear that Florida has a significant carjacking problem when compared to other populous states."

-- From a report by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, following a rash of high-profile carjackings in the state.

Idaho

FEBRUARY: State Attorney General Larry EchoHawk announces his Child Abuse Resource Team, which will handle a surge in the number of abuse reports... The state appeals court rules that prosecutors can threaten to file additional charges when plea-bargaining with a criminal defendant.

APRIL: Idaho becomes the 32nd state to automatically revoke the license of drivers who fail sobriety tests

JUNE: After spending seven years investigating a murder that happened when Jacob Kershnik was 12 years old, the Moscow police lieutenant says he has enough evidence to charge a Montana man with the 1969 bludgeoning death of 18-year-old Janice Foiles... The Canyon County courthouse installs a metal detector to screen those appearing for family court for weapons.

JULY: Twin Falls County commissioners plan to seek legislative help to build a juvenile jail after voters fail to approve an \$800,000 bond issue.

SEPTEMBER: State Police officials seek a \$16.75 increase in license-plate fees to help offset the cost of hiring more troopers and updating its communications system... Pocatello Police Chief James Benham, 49, is recommended as the state's U.S. Marshal by U.S. Representative Larry LaRocco.

NOVEMBER: A Burley man becomes the first state resident to be prosecuted under a law that requires all convicted child molesters to register with local police... The state Court of Appeals rules that officers making a legal arrest of a motorist can search the passenger side of the vehicle. The decision upholds the conviction of Robert McIntee, in whose car police found cocaine after he was stopped on an unrelated charge.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Boise Police Chief James Carvino resigns in September. Carvino, a 38-year veteran, also steps down as president of the Police Executive Research Forum in October to become vice-president of worldwide corporate security for a Boise-based engineering firm. Police Capt. Larry Paulson will succeed Carvino as chief.

Illinois

JANUARY: Jess Merrimon, 80, of Rockford, becomes the oldest person in Winnebago County ever arrested during a drug raid. Agents found 50 bags of crack and marijuana in his home... Palatine police have yet to name any suspects in the deaths of seven people whose bodies were found in two coolers in a fast-food restaurant.

FEBRUARY: After a 15-month investigation, the Chicago Police Board votes to dismiss Cmdr. John Burge on charges that he tortured a convicted cop-killer in 1982. The review found that Burge, along with Detective John Yucaitis and other officers, physically abused Andrew Wilson by shocking him, burning him and trying to suffocate him with a plastic garbage bag. Yucaitis and Detective Patrick O'Hara,

who had been suspended without pay along with Burge since 1991, will be reinstated.

MARCH: A 15-minute videotape about sexual harassment will be shown to all Chicago police officers during roll call... The U.S. Marshal Service in Chicago is under investigation by the Justice Department in the purchase and disappearance of up to 80 firearms. The weapons were purchased from an Indiana firearms distributor with bogus paperwork and reportedly disappeared after delivery... A Cook County sheriff's deputy is the first to be arrested under the state's new anti-stalking law. Ted Herbert is charged with stalking, harassing and threatening his wife.

APRIL: A community-oriented policing program in Elgin begun in 1991 places officers in various neighborhoods and pays their rent to focus enforcement efforts in trouble spots.

MAY: A 12-year-old Chicago boy is charged with first-degree murder in the death of 2-year-old who was killed when the youth allegedly set fire to the house of a boy believed to be in a rival gang.

JUNE: Elgin police hold parents of juvenile gang members responsible for their children's actions. So far, some 12 parents have been charged with "improper supervision," a misdemeanor, and have had to enroll with their children in programs designed to steer youths away from crime... An Illinois appeals court rules that police officers are not required to write a ticket for drunken driving before asking a person to take a Breathalyzer test.

AUGUST: A new ordinance requires recruits of the Tinley Park Police Department to have a bachelor's degree from a four-year college or university, or an associate's degree or 60 hours of college credits, both with an emphasis on law enforcement.

OCTOBER: Officials say a proposed \$60-million super maximum-security prison designed to hold 500 of the estate's worst criminals will not be built in the six-county Chicago area. About 30 cities are bidding for the facility, slated to open in 1996... Eight former and current Cook County sheriff's employees face Federal charges in connection with a hiring scandal that gave jobs to 455 unqualified candidates whose test scores were altered between 1987 and 1990. The charges are the latest in an investigation of former Sheriff James O'Grady's tenure... Chicago Police Officer Leonard Kurz pleads guilty to conspiring to rob three businesses while on duty in 1988. His partner, Rick R. Runnels Sr., has pleaded not guilty.

NOVEMBER: The Illinois Civil Liberties Union says it will challenge Cicero's new anti-loitering ordinance, which bars two or more gang members from gathering on any street. A similar ordinance was approved in Chicago in 1992... The son of a Chicago police officer is charged with killing three members of his family. Maikobi Burks, 17, is accused of fatally shooting his father, Jim; mother, Diane; and sister, Tiffany, in a dispute over use of a credit card.

DECEMBER: More than 7,000 people sign petitions opposing the disbanding of the Chicago Police Department's 35-officer marine unit, which patrols the city's 27 miles of lakefront and 38 miles of rivers... The Chicago Police

On The Record, 1993:

"The collection and use of racial crime statistics by the Federal government perpetuates racism in American society. Specifically, data concerning the race of persons arrested for committing crimes are largely irrelevant from a policy perspective and help to create the false perception among some members of the general public that there is a causal relationship between race and criminality."

—From a letter to U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno by Minneapolis Mayor Donald Fraser and four other big-city mayors, urging that the race of arrestees not be included in published crime statistics.

Department can promote up to 5 percent of its new detectives on the basis of affirmative action goals rather than on promotional exam scores, an arbitrator rules. The ruling, opposed by the police union, is expected to boost the department's efforts to diversify.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Chief Sam Johns, 76, of the Crystal Lakes Police Department retires after 51 years in law enforcement, one of the longest terms in state law enforcement history.

Indiana

JANUARY: Two Jeffersonville teenagers are sentenced to 60 years in prison for the torture murder of 12-year-old Shanda Sharer in 1992. Melinda Loveless, 17 and Mary Laurine Tackett, 18, pleaded guilty to abducting, torturing and burning Sharer to avenge a failed lesbian affair. A local judge also extends an order preventing the girls from selling their story. Another teen later receives a similar sentence.

MARCH: The state Supreme Court rules that adults who have repressed memories of being abused by their parents as children can sue years later. Previously, victims had only two years to sue after turning 18... Henry County Jail commander Greg Conner is suspended without pay for a month for keeping a female jail inmate in his home for three weeks.

APRIL: Under a proposed ban on stalking unanimously passed by the Indiana House, first-time offenders would face six-month jail terms and repeat offenders would face three-year prison sentences... Peter William's nose is returned after having been bitten off more than a year ago in a barroom brawl in Evansville. The nose has been kept preserved in a jar to be used as evidence against William's alleged attacker.

MAY: A man accused of killing two North Vernon police officers when he rammed their cruiser with his car commits suicide in his jail cell... A new program requires first-time drunken drivers to visit a morgue, an intensive-care unit and watch a video featuring victims of DUI-related accidents.

JULY: The Elkhart Police Department redesigns its physical fitness require-

ments to comply with the Federal bar on discrimination of the disabled. Applicants will only have to prove a level of physical agility deemed essential to the job.

AUGUST: Indianapolis Police Officer Teresa Hawkins, 28, becomes the third female law enforcement officer to die in the line of duty.

OCTOBER: Authorities intensify their search for George Hardebeck, 31, who is wanted in the Aug. 24 slaying of his mother and four other relatives at a farm near Napoleon. Hardebeck is a skilled outdoorsman who can survive in the rough terrain of Southeastern Indiana, say State Police... The Indiana Civil Liberties Union will challenge a judge's order that a convicted child molester post a sign in his front yard for six years telling of his crime.

NOVEMBER: The state Attorney General's office puts a stop to a fundraising scam that used a slain state trooper's name in collecting donations. Under a consent decree agreed to by the fundraising firm of Van Assche and Associates, the use of a slain trooper's name or the names of law enforcement agencies and fraternal organizations is prohibited... A group of attorneys files a lawsuit claiming that assets seized from criminals should be turned over to schools, not law enforcement agencies and prosecutors.

Iowa

FEBRUARY: A bill is proposed that would sentence anyone to death who killed a child or police officer, or who committed a homicide during a drug-related crime... A 1991 law that permits special license plates for convicted drunken drivers has never been used. The plates, which have a Z in them to warn police and other drivers, are circumvented by drivers who change their car registrations.

MARCH: Lanette Widdison, 28, is hired and sworn in as a police officer after being dismissed from the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy for being hearing impaired... Gov. Terry Branstad's proposal to have the death penalty reinstated is rejected by an Iowa House panel.

APRIL: Strawberry Point Police Offi-

cer Jeff Barker, 36, is dismissed after teen-age girls complained that he pulled them over, asked for their phone numbers and then called them... A poll finds 79 percent of Iowans support tougher state drug-testing laws. More than 200 employers in the state push for a bill that would ease restrictions on pre-employment testing, permit testing of employees in safety-sensitive jobs and allow tests of those who have undergone rehabilitation for up to two years.

JUNE: State officials call for a review of stalking and domestic violence laws after the murders of six Norwalk family members and friends.

JULY: Todd Picha is ordered to pay \$6,142 in restitution to the Clinton Police Department. Picha was convicted in the death of Officer Todd Stone in a high-speed chase and was sentenced to 50 years in prison.

OCTOBER: Des Moines police Officer Scott Pehl is appealing a six-month suspension of his driver's license imposed after he hit a pedestrian and was charged with drunken driving while off duty... Griswold Police Chief Ed Ritter resigns and Officer John Larsen is dismissed in the aftermath of the shooting death of an unarmed man and an unfavorable report from an investigation into some 25 complaints against the two men.

NOVEMBER: Creston Police Chief Robert Kessler is in good condition after being shot during a hostage situation.

DECEMBER: Powdered cocaine and alcohol sales have fallen in Iowa, according to a new report.

Kansas

APRIL: Kansas City officials investigate the death of a man shot by a police officer in a cemetery. Police say the officer fired when the man turned toward him with a raised gun. The man's family claim he had planned to commit suicide in the cemetery.

AUGUST: George Marquadt, 47, pleads guilty in Wichita to conspiracy to manufacture fentanyl, a drug 400 times as strong as heroin. He faces a maximum of life in prison and a \$4 million fine... Jack Gary McKnight, 37, kills a

Kansas

security guard and seriously injures five others before blowing himself up in U.S. District Court in Topeka where he was to be sentenced on marijuana and weapons charges.

SEPTEMBER: A seven-member special enforcement unit that will pursue the state's parole violators will be armed with semiautomatic pistols and wear bulletproof vests. The unit is attempting to cut the state's parole violations from 10 percent to 3 percent.

OCTOBER: Drug and alcohol information will be displayed at Dairy Queen restaurants under a program developed by Gov. Joan Finney and the restaurants' owners.

Kentucky

JANUARY: A teacher and custodian are killed at East Carter High School by a 17-year-old honor student. Scott Pennington holds the class hostage before shooting Deanna McDavid in front of 20 to 30 students. The custodian, Marvin Hicks, is shot when he enters the classroom to investigate the disturbance.

FEBRUARY: State statistics show the leading causes of death among children in Kentucky are abuse and neglect. During a 12-month period that ended June 30, 1992, 16 children were fatally beaten, strangled, shaken, poisoned shot to death or abandoned. Eight died of neglect.

MARCH: Hart County Sheriff Charles Lisenby pleads not guilty to charges of theft and secretly recording office conversations. Lisenby, who faces four Democratic rivals in a May primary, says the charges are politically motivated.

MAY: No more poppy-seed buns are sold from a Lexington jailhouse vending machine since an inmate on a work-release program tested positive for opiates after eating one.

JUNE: Thomas Mudd Jr., 34, is charged with marijuana trafficking posthumously after choking to death on a bag of marijuana he was trying to swallow before being arrested.

JULY: Metro Narcotics Unit members, which include investigators from both the Jefferson County Police Department and the Louisville Division of Police, squabble over duplication of work, paperwork from both departments and who gets top billing on the unit's stationary... The Louis-

ville courts play host to Russian officials who will advise President Boris Yeltsin on how to introduce jury trials in Russia.

AUGUST: Undercover Louisville vice detective Rick Jones is reported in serious condition after undergoing surgery to remove his spleen and repair his bowel. Jones was shot by a fellow officer who mistook him for an escaped felon.

OCTOBER: A 92-year-old Princeton woman is arrested for the fifth time in eight years for selling liquor in a dry county... A Rowan Circuit judge finds that three State Police investigators were "sloppy" in their work, but did not damage the defense of murder defendant Ralph Baze Jr., by destroying notes made in the case. The reports made by the investigators, ruled Judge William Mains, were complete and the destruction of the notes not deliberate. Baze is accused of fatally shooting Powell County Sheriff Steve Bennett and Deputy Arthur Briscoe in January 1992... Former Jefferson County Sheriff Jim Greene, 60, begins serving a six-month jail sentence for mail fraud and tax evasion... Taylor County Sheriff Eddie Marcum and aide Shirley Wilson plead innocent to charges of forgery and theft by deception. Marcum is accused of signing records for vehicle inspections he did not perform, while Wilson allegedly failed to account for various fees collected by the sheriff... Jefferson County Deputy Sheriff Floyd Cheeks, 37, is killed while serving an emergency protective order for a woman against her half-brother.

NOVEMBER: State Trooper Larry Preston is dismissed as a defendant in a \$100-million lawsuit filed against him and several others in connection with the Aug. 7 beating of motorist Douglas Collins.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Bremer Ehrler, 78, is sworn in as interim Jefferson County sheriff in May. He replaces Jim Greene, who agreed to resign before the end of his third term after pleading guilty to Federal tax evasion and mail fraud charges. Ehrler served three terms as Jefferson County court clerk and was Kentucky's secretary of state from 1988 to 1991.

Louisiana

JANUARY: Baton Rouge police Cpl. Betty Smothers is shot to death when she and a store manager stop at a bank to deposit the night's receipts. The store manager is wounded during the incident.

FEBRUARY: Officers from the Fourth District Task Force of the New Orleans Police Department expanded into new quarters in December paid for by

a coalition of business people. Merchants are hopeful the annex, located in a vacant store in a shopping center, will not only increase police presence but ease severe overcrowding at the Fourth District headquarters... A new experimental court to hear serious drug cases is approved by East Baton Rouge Parish judges.

MARCH: New Orleans District Attorney Harry Connick confirms that a grand jury is investigating four police department scandals, including one in which two officers are accused of raping a female suspect... A new eight-officer team is deployed in a high-crime area of Shreveport with funding from a \$134,000 in anti-drug and violence prevention grants from the Federal government... Senator John B. Breaux says he hopes imprisoned Federal judge Robert Collins resigns and avoids impeachment. The U.S. Supreme Court recently upheld Collins's conviction on charges he accepted a \$100,000 bribe from a drug dealer seeking a lighter sentence.

MAY: Rodney Pears, 31, of Baton Rouge, is acquitted of manslaughter in the shooting death of 16-year-old Japanese exchange student Yoshihiro Hattori. Pears mistook the boy for a burglar after Hattori rang his doorbell to ask for directions to a Halloween party.

JULY: Masaichi and Miekko Hattori, the parents of Yoshihiro Hattori, file suit for unspecified damages against Rodney and Bonnie Pears... New Orleans officials investigate charges that city police improperly claimed ownership of recovered stolen cars... The St. Martinville City Council votes to fire Police Officer Toby Breaux, suspend officer Donald Porriar and reinstate officer Victor Russon after an inmate was left unsupervised at his girlfriend's house several times this spring.

AUGUST: A demonstration to protest the shooting death of a black suspect by Jeanerette Police Chief Ted Kahn is called for by State Representative Avery Alexander... Shreveport police Cpl. Alvin Harvey is put on paid administrative leave following the shooting death of his wife. Harvey's pistol was allegedly used... New state laws go into effect, including a ban on flashing red lights on cars, provisions against carrying firearms on college campuses, a measure that bars police from jailing motorists for not having a driver's license in their possession and making carjacking, drive-by shootings and lootings specific crimes... Blaming "power-hungry radicals" for continued protests over the shooting of a black robbery suspect, Jeanerette Police Chief Ted Kahn resigns.

OCTOBER: New Orleans officials find the money needed to repair the Police Department's fleet of cruisers.

If you had five apples and Tommy wanted two, how many would you have left?



Five. I got a Smith and Wesson .38 longbarrel



So many of the vehicles were out of service that officers were forced to triple up in cruisers to conduct patrols.

NOVEMBER: A new ordinance in Lake Providence prohibits teenagers under the age of 16 from being out in public areas without a parent or guardian between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M.

DECEMBER: The \$2-million price tag for building a new headquarters for State Police Troop D in exchange for the troop's current site causes the Players Lake Charles riverboat casino company to drop its plan. In the meantime, state troopers will police floating casinos until they can be replaced by gaming agents who begin training in February... Nine Quachita Parish citizens file suit asking Sheriff Laymon Godwin to accept applications and issue permits for those who wish to carry a concealed weapon.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Joseph M. Orticke Jr., a 25-year veteran, is sworn in as Superintendent of the 1,560-officer New Orleans Police Department Aug. 2.



Orticke

tion lets callers in rural areas report emergencies by dialing "22."

APRIL: A how-to brochure produced by the Portland Police Department as part of its effort to achieve accreditation instructs citizens on ways to commend department employees. Letters inviting people to register as "citizen members" of the Maine Sheriffs' Association for a yearly \$20 fee violate a law barring police from soliciting money, says Attorney General Michael Carpenter.

JUNE: Norman Harrington, an Old Town police officer implicated but never charged with involvement in a child sex ring, wins a \$960,000 settlement against the town. Harrington filed the suit after being ordered by town officials to undergo a penile plethysmograph test, which measures sexual response to pornography.

NOVEMBER: Lewiston voters repeal a city ban on anti-gay bias that had the support of Police Chief Laurent Gilbert Sr., who said his gay nephew was stabbed because of his sexual orientation.

Maryland

JANUARY: Baltimore police Sgt. James A. Kulbicki, 36, is charged with the murder of his girlfriend, Gina Marie Nuelslein, who was trying to have him declared the father of her child.

FEBRUARY: Frederick agrees to hire one black police officer for every officer of another race hired. The affirmative action plan, part of the settlement of a lawsuit filed against the city in 1991, will continue until the department maintains a level of black officers equal to that of the city's population of black males — 7.8 percent... Students in Towson-area schools are being cautioned about eating jimson weed seeds. One student suffered a near fatal heart attack after eating spaghetti sauce laced with the seeds... Legislators begin debate on a three-year, \$50,000 needle-exchange program supported by Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke.

MARCH: A bill that would protect law enforcement officers from having to use radar devices in enclosed areas goes before the Legislature for a second time... A grand jury calls for an in-

On The Record, 1993:

"When our children must pass through metal detectors to go to school... when parents are imprisoned in their own apartments behind locked doors, when we can't walk the streets of our cities without fear, we have lost an essential element of our civilization."

—President Bill Clinton in unveiling his comprehensive anti-crime legislation Aug. 11.

Maryland

Investigation into the Baltimore Police Department's drug enforcement unit on charges that it is badly managed and targets mostly street-level offenders instead of dealers... Baltimore County police officials tell lawmakers to ban the sale of a flame-shooting shotgun shell called Dragon's Breath. The nail-order shells are capable of reaching temperatures of 4,000 degrees.

APRIL: In the reversal of a long-standing policy, Baltimore County police working part-time as shopping-mall security guards will be allowed to wear their uniforms and carry county-issued guns.

MAY: State troopers will begin using pepper mace instead of chemical deterrents... Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke orders all city employees to become city residents within one year of employment or face termination... Baltimore County police plan to purchase 24 mountain bikes and assign two officers from each precinct to bike patrols.

JUNE: Essex police Sgt. James Mentzer was verbally reprimanded and ordered to forfeit three days' leave for removing copies of a white supremacist newspaper from local lawns... A failure by the Baltimore City Council to consider a piggyback income tax increase throws a curve to Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke, who had planned to use the revenue to hire more police.

JULY: Asian-owned businesses in Prince George's County are increasingly targeted by armed robbers who believe that Asians are less likely to call police. The number of such robberies doubled in the first half of 1993 as compared to a year ago... Gun control advocates say they will push for a statewide ban on assault weapons, a bill that would bar spouse abusers from purchasing firearms and another bill that would limit the number of guns citizens could buy.

AUGUST: The Baltimore Sun reports that 2,000 violent offenders are not being supervised while on parole and probation.

SEPTEMBER: State legislators say they will propose measures during the January session to close a legal loophole that allows police officers in the state to be assigned street duties after completing just 35 hours of firearms training as long as full academy training is completed within the first year of employment. The loophole is being blamed for several incidents.



OCTOBER: A state commission reviewing the death penalty recommends that the state adopt lethal injection over the gas chamber. Currently, Maryland has 14 inmates on death row. More than 100 police officers from around the state meet to discuss gang activity and are warned that urban drug gangs are "going to Mayberry" in their search for new markets. The Governor's Executive Advisory Council continues to compile the state's first survey to assess the scope of the gang problem.

NOVEMBER: Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke says he plans to introduce a bill to ban panhandlers from using threatening language, blocking pedestrians' paths and persisting after being refused... Baltimore authorities say the number of bank robberies will set a record high by year's end, breaking the old record of 97 set 13 years ago... A Baltimore officer who appeared as "Officer Friendly" at an elementary school files assault charges against an 8-year-old boy who allegedly punched her when she admonished him for disrupting her presentation.

COMINGS & GOINGS: After 47 years in law enforcement, Baltimore County Police Chief Cornelius Behan retires in September. He is succeeded by Deputy Chief Michael Gambrell.

Massachusetts

FEBRUARY: Boston homeowners will be charged \$200-a-day fines for burglar alarms that keep going off without cause... Retired Air Force Lieut. Col. Michael Capua will serve as interim police chief in Kingston, replacing Alan Ballinger who is to be tried on charges of sexually assaulting three girls... Twelve suburban Boston police departments form a task force to investigate the theft of 1,000 oriental rugs worth millions of dollars.

MARCH: A man angry at the prospect of being held in jail over the weekend because he could not be arraigned shoots and kills a Boston police officer in an escape attempt.

APRIL: Gov. William Weld proposes legislation that would make child abuse punishable by up to 20 years in prison.

MAY: Superintendent of the State Police, Col. Charles Henderson, is given a one-week suspension without pay by Gov. William Weld after admitting he had a few beers before being pulled over for speeding by one of his own troopers.

JUNE: Studying hate crime statistics compiled by the Boston Police Department from June 1991 to December 1992, researchers from Northeastern University find that 58 percent of the crimes are committed by teenagers and young adults who do it for a thrill. The most likely targets for hate crimes are Latinos and Asians, followed by gays and lesbians, blacks, whites and Jews... An appeals court upholds the state Department of Corrections' mandatory tuberculosis testing program... Waltham police Lieut. Douglas Robertson is suspended for making an obscene phone

call to a rape victim just hours after taking down her report of the attack... Arson investigators in Lawrence fear a new wave of intentional fires set around the city after a house fire kills three people. Investigators suspect that property owners are paying drug addicts and gang members to set fire to their properties to collect insurance.

JULY: The state Attorney General's office awards \$1.5 million in crime-fighting grants to 34 community agencies. Ten percent of those funds are to help victims of child abuse, sexual assault, domestic violence and survivors of homicide victims... Federal officials investigate brutality claims against two Worcester police officers. The family of Chris Hernandez, 38, says he was beaten until comatose by police. The officers, Christopher McGuinness and David Reedy, say he fell during a struggle.

AUGUST: Chelsea police Capt. Leo A. (Buddie) McHatton Jr. denies taking bribes from bookmakers in exchange for protection from police raids. McHatton was charged with corruption in an ongoing Federal investigation of corruption among city officials... A man accused of posing as a police officer to gain entry into a home and rob its occupant is revealed to be a former New York City police officer John Cywinski, a member of the NYPD from 1968 to 1972, was carrying an NYPD badge, a patrolman's union card and a Newbury College campus police badge when he and an accomplice were arrested.

SEPTEMBER: Boston Police Commissioner William Bratton announces the agency will actively recruit gay and lesbian police officers when a three-year hiring freeze ends this month. Also targeted for recruitment are women and Asian-Americans... A Federal appellate judge orders 11 officers from the State Police to shave off facial hair or face disciplinary action... Gov. William Weld proposes a legislative package that includes a statewide ban on assault weapons, a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases and a ban on handgun ownership by anyone under 21. The proposals also include mandatory one-year prison terms for those found guilty of selling guns to minors and a mandatory two-year sentence for repeat possession of a firearm on school grounds... Worcester police officials revise arrest procedures that advise officers "not to put all of their weight" on suspects and to restrain them "without pinning... whenever possible." The changes come after a medical examiner rules that a suspect died of a brain injury suffered when two officers knelt on his head during an arrest in July.

OCTOBER: Easthampton police officers stop shaving to draw attention to stalled contract talks. The officers have been working without a contract for three years... The Boston Police Patrolmen's Benevolent Union criticizes acting Mayor Thomas M. Menino for breaking a promise he made to support a bill that would offer significant pay raises to officers with college degrees... Katherine Ann Power, 44, a 1960's antiwar radical wanted for 23 years for her role in a bank robbery in which Boston Police Officer Walter Schroeder was shot to death, is sentenced to 8-12 years in prison... Suffolk County District Attorney Ralph C. Martin 2nd credits "good police work" for the arrests of two 19-year-olds in the murder of Boston police Det. John J. Mulligan, a 27-year veteran who was mur-

On The Record, 1993:

"I've been a radar operator for 24-plus years. My hair hasn't fallen out, my testicles haven't shrunk up and I'm in pretty good shape."

—Maryland State Police Cpl. Robert Stein, testifying against a proposal to curb the use of radar by police in the state.

dered Sept. 26 as he guarded an all-night drug store in Rosindale.

COMINGS & GOINGS: William F. Bratton, 45, is named as Boston's Police Commissioner June 30. Bratton replaces Francis M. Roache who left the job to run for mayor

Michigan

JANUARY: Due to a fewer number of prisoners than expected at a boot camp prison in Manistique, the facility will be turned into a holding center for inmates being sent to other boot camps.

FEBRUARY: Detroit's murder rate was down from 615 homicides recorded in 1991 to 591 in 1992... Michigan State University and University of Michigan at Ann Arbor rate among the top six nationally in the number of rapes on campus. MSU reported 12 rapes in 1991 while U-M in Ann Arbor reported nine.

MARCH: Federal officials investigate brutality complaints against the Monroe County Sheriff's Department. The cost to the county in settlements over the last year has been \$900,000. One man received \$600,000 after he was chained with his mouth taped shut as deputies beat him... Outgoing U.S. Attorney Stephen Markman blasts the relationship between Federal law enforcement and the Detroit Police Department, claiming that cooperation between the two has eroded to the point where police will not accompany Federal agents to serve warrants

APRIL: A separate jury trial is granted for Walter Budzyn, one of three Detroit police officers accused of beating to death motorist Malice Green in November... Investigators find no evidence that motorist Larry Ray Willis, 36, died as a result of a beating by State Police troopers. Willis, according to a statement released by State Police, died of a blood infection.

MAY: Robert Lessnau, one of three Detroit police officers charged in the death of black motorist Malice Green, will have a judge, not jury, decide his fate... The State Police will begin a three-month pilot program to see if troopers can better negotiate heavy traffic on Harley-Davidson motorcycles.

JUNE: The trial of three ex-Detroit police officers, Larry Nevers, Walter Budzyn and Robert Lessnau, gets underway. The officers are charged with bludgeoning black motorist Malice Green after he was pulled from his

parked car. Budzyn and Nevers face second-degree murder charges; Lessnau is charged with assault... Detroit authorities seek to extradite Reginald (Rockin' Reggie) Brown, 27, following his arrest in New York. Brown is the reputed head of a murder-for-hire squad linked to the slayings of four people, including a 3-year-old girl

JULY: Detroit police Officers Ira Todd and Rico Hardy are suspended with pay following their arraignment on second-degree murder charges in the death of an unarmed Cuban immigrant... Despite a 1988 law aimed at alerting victims of sex crimes to possible HIV infection, officials claim not all sex offenders are being tested for the virus.

AUGUST: Former Detroit police Officers Walter Budzyn, 47, and Larry Nevers, 53, are convicted of second-degree murder in the death of black motorist Malice Green. Robert Lessnau, a third officer, was acquitted of assault charges. Freddie Douglas, the black sergeant on the scene, was originally accused of involuntary manslaughter but the charge was later dropped. He now faces a misdemeanor charge of neglect of duty.

SEPTEMBER: Detroit police officials issue a directive barring officers from saying "have a nice day" to motorists they've just ticketed. The move comes after drivers complained the phrase sounded sarcastic.

OCTOBER: Two former Detroit police officers convicted in the death of Malice Green are sentenced. Larry Nevers receives a prison term of 12-25 years, while Walter Budzyn receives 8-12... Rochester Hills Mayor Billie Ireland, six Oakland County sheriff's employees and three county court employees are charged with misusing public funds for allegedly helping a sheriff's captain illegally receive \$20,574 in overtime... The Grandview Police Department is one of the first recipients of the Webber Seavey Award for Quality in Law Enforcement, established by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Motorola. The award honors the department's effort to implement community policing, while improving the delivery of patrol services, resulting in a 32.8-percent reduction in crime last year

COMINGS & GOINGS: Joseph M. Wright, 48, becomes executive director of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) in April. Wright is a former dean of student affairs at the University of Michigan's Dearborn campus and served as chief deputy administrator of Detroit's 36th District Court.

Minnesota

FEBRUARY: A University of Minnesota survey finds that 10,000 juveniles in the state may be compulsive gamblers and need help... The Sibley County Jail is closed due to staff shortages and problems meeting state standards of checking on prisoners every hour... About 85 workers face layoffs at the Prairie Correctional Facility in Appleton. The prison has remained empty due to the unwillingness of state prisoners to rent cells.

MARCH: Findings from replications of the Police Foundation's historic Minneapolis domestic-violence study conducted in five other cities do not unanimously support the original study's conclusion that arresting the abusive partner deterred future incidents of domestic violence. While two of the five cities in which the replicated studies were done, Dade County, Fla., and Colorado Springs, Colo., did offer evidence that arrest acted as a deterrent, results from studies in the other three cities, Milwaukee, Charlotte, N.C., and Omaha, Neb., found that arrest in some cases made suspects more hostile and increased the likelihood of violence against the same victim... Residents of Minneapolis and St. Paul rank crime as their biggest concern, even though crime in the Twin Cities has not increased appreciably in the last year... Faced with repeat sex offenders who are unable to be rehabilitated and likely to become recidivists if released, Minnesota joins several other states in committing repeat sex offenders to psychiatric hospitals for an indefinite period.

APRIL: Two Minneapolis police officers are suspended without pay after taking Charles Lone Eagle, a Native American, to the hospital in the trunk of a squad car after police found him drunk.

MAY: Gang leader A.C. Ford is accused of planning the murder of Minneapolis Police Officer Jerry Haaf, according to testimony in the trial of the four suspects charged with the crime... Dakota County Sheriff's dispatcher Mary Stotko receives a \$116,000 settlement in her suit against the county. Her co-workers, claimed Stotko, made her life miserable after she complained about the department's failure to enforce a smoking ban.

JUNE: A chilling message left mistakenly on the answering machine of a St. Paul couple leads to the capture of a man later charged with killing 67-year-old Robert Frandsen. Francis Perlmutter, 39, left the message: "I've killed my caretaker. He's in the refrigerator right now" on the wrong machine. He had apparently been trying to phone a friend. Frandsen's body was found in a refrigerator.

JULY: A "peace summit" held in St. Paul is attended by hundreds of gang members from across the country... Shannon Bowles, 22, is convicted of killing Minneapolis police officer Jerry Haaf. Bowles is the second to be convicted of the five charged with the murder.

AUGUST: Madison Lake Police Chief Donn Browne pleads innocent to charges of disorderly conduct for spraying a cayenne pepper-based aerosol at 12 spectators during a parade. Browne claims he was aiming for two women



who squirted him with a high-power water gun...

SEPTEMBER: Sobriety checkpoints planned for the Labor Day weekend are scrapped after two appeals court judges in Minneapolis question their legality. Police officials say they will suspend the practice until the U.S. Supreme Court can rule and will use more roving patrols instead... William Carter 3d is fired as executive director of the state Peace Officer Standards and Training Board for alleged performance and management problems. Carter's supporters say the dismissal was orchestrated by a group of police chiefs resentful of perceived intrusions by POST into departmental affairs. Carter files a lawsuit seeking his reinstatement.

NOVEMBER: Bias crimes are rising in the state, according to statistics from the Department of Public Safety. Police report 433 hate crimes in 1992, compared to 425 in 1991, 307 in 1990 and 253 in 1989.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Tim Erickson, a 20-year veteran of the St. Paul Police Department, is appointed faculty coordinator of the new School of Law Enforcement at Metropolitan State University in May... Col. Michael Chabries, 49, is named head of the Minnesota State Patrol in July. Chabries, a former Salt Lake City police chief who also headed the Utah Highway Patrol, is the first outsider to be chosen by officials to lead the 535-officer force.

Mississippi

JANUARY: The House fails to override Gov. Kirk Fordice's veto of a bill that would have doubled the penalty for certain bias crimes.

FEBRUARY: Two men are charged in the death of rookie Jackson Police Officer Nathan Williams, 27... The purchase of 115 semiautomatic weapons is approved unanimously by the Jackson City Council just hours before police use them in a shootout that leads to the arrest of a widely sought suspect.

APRIL: A mistrial is declared for the second time in the manslaughter trial of Port Gibson Patrolman Charles Cupit.

Cupit is accused of shooting an unarmed burglary suspect in 1991.

MAY: Prompted by the death of a 19-year-old inmate found hanging by a bedsheet in the Jackson City Jail, the Justice Department is investigating 15 jails to see if conditions contributed to some 47 jail hanging deaths since 1987.

JUNE: Holly Springs Police Chief Anthony Manon and three other law enforcement officers are arrested on extortion charges in connection with an 18-month undercover investigation of crack cocaine trafficking... Self-professed serial killer Donald Leroy Evans is captured in Gulfport after escaping from the Harrison County Jail days earlier with three other prisoners. Evans, who claims he has killed 72 people in several states over a 10-year period, was awaiting trial for the rape-murder of a 10-year-old girl when he used a homemade knife to overpower the guard and escape.

AUGUST: Vicksburg Police Officer Doug Arp promotes the National Night Out Against Crime by spending a week of his vacation in a hole underneath a billboard to push the message, "Don't let crime put you in a hole..." A memorial to slain officers is dedicated by Pike County on Aug. 26, the first anniversary of Deputy Sheriff Tommy Daughdrill's death. Daughdrill was killed by a retarded 16-year-old later judged to be incompetent to stand trial.

SEPTEMBER: Off-duty Jackson Police Officer Richard McGahey fatally shoots a gunman who had fired into a crowd, killing a college senior and wounding two others outside a post-football game party... Donald Leroy Evans, who once claimed he had killed 72 people in a cross-country murder spree, is convicted in the rape and strangulation of a 10-year-old Gulfport girl. Evans could receive the death penalty.

Missouri

JANUARY: Greenwood Police Chief Robert Meador is reprimanded by city officials for forgetting to deposit \$8,000 of city money in December and remembering it only when searching for a shirt and finding the deposit. Wellsville Police Chief Lee Swank is suspended. Swank reveals that investi-

gators were seeking a sample of his blood in connection with the 1984 slaying of 25-year-old Julie Helton.

MARCH: Nine alleged members of the Los Angeles-based Crips gang are among 14 people named in a Federal indictment on charges of dealing 30 pounds of cocaine a month in St. Louis and other cities... Frontenac Police Chief Benjamin Branch and three other officers return to work after being acquitted of Federal charges of beating inmates to get confessions.

APRIL: Turkey hunters are being warned by St. Francis authorities to be aware of booby-trap devices set by marijuana growers. The devices include fish hooks set at eye level, explosives and leg mangles.

MAY: Gov. Mel Carnahan says he will not sign recently passed stalker legislation until his staff lawyers review it. The bill calls for one year in jail for a first conviction and an additional five years if threats are made... A bill that requires law enforcement recruits to undergo 450 hours of training is approved. Currently, the state only requires 120 hours of basic law enforcement training and a recruit can work for up to a year before completing training.

JUNE: An appeals court rejects Kansas City police Sgt. Chester Rice's bid for \$900 in back pay. Rice was suspended for five days after telling a female colleague that she needed a chest rub to cure her cold. While Rice did not sexually harass the woman, said the court, he violated the police code of ethics.

JULY: Kansas City Police Chief Steven Bishop contests the findings of a Federal report blaming police Sgt. Jack Shepley for a fatal 1992 helicopter crash that killed Shepley, who was piloting the craft, and Officer Stephen Faulkner. Bishop claims a faulty clutch pin is to blame, not pilot error... Gov. Mel Carnahan signs a bill that makes gang membership an aggravating factor to be considered in capital cases and a measure increasing police pay.

AUGUST: Five guards who worked at St. Louis County's Adult Correctional Institution in Gumbo are arrested and charged with arranging sales of crack, marijuana and drugs to inmates and former inmates in return for stolen televisions, VCR's, stereos and other

electronic equipment

SEPTEMBER: A Kansas City judge voids a Police Department policy requiring parade organizers to cover the costs of assigning officers to control crowds, saying the policy violates the First Amendment.

OCTOBER: A State Highway Patrol helicopter crashes as it tries to land near Cassville, slightly injuring two men on board... State Highway Patrol Cpl. Mike E. Webster dies of injuries sustained after being struck by a car whose driver was later charged with drunken driving.

COMINGS & GOINGS: St. Louis police Capt. Jack Titone begins his duties as director of public safety for St. Louis University... Capt. Charles Jackson, a 19-year veteran of the State Highway Patrol, becomes the agency's first black troop commander in October.

Montana

MARCH: The House defeats a bill to abolish hanging as a form of legal execution... Residents are assured by Anaconda-Deer Lodge County commissioners that police will be exempt from any budget-related layoffs. A mix-up in the transfer of funds from the police to the 911 budget had raised fears of furloughs... Former Baker Police Chief Don Denning pleads guilty to charges of stealing and evidence tampering. Denning, police chief from 1984 to 1991, is accused of stealing city drug enforcement funds and of forging a drug analysis report... An anti-stalking bill needs one more House vote before going to the Governor. The bill is stripped of a clause that would have exempted abortion foes and labor unions by a House committee... A House panel kills a bill that would give tribal police and courts more jurisdiction on the Flathead Indian Reservation.

APRIL: The Senate approves a bill allowing the state to confiscate and sell the vehicle of anyone convicted of a third DUI offense... A bill that would make a second-offense animal cruelty a felony comes under attack by women's and children's advocates who point out that a second-offense spouse or child abuse is only a misdemeanor.

JULY: A ruling by the Montana Supreme Court excludes job-related stress as a basis for collecting workers' compensation benefits because such benefits are not a fundamental right of workers. The state needs only a good reason for denying them, says the court, and containing the rising costs of workers' compensation programs constitutes such a reason. The case dates to a 1992 order by a Workers' Compensation judge who decided in favor of a Lincoln County Sheriff's Deputy suffering severe stress after responding to a 17-year-old's suicide.

SEPTEMBER: Both sides in a bitter legal battle, in which Helena police have sued city officials for overtime pay for working meal breaks, file for a summary judgment that could settle the issue before trial. A decision in the case is not expected for several months.

OCTOBER: A tough new DUI law takes effect in which three-convicted drivers risk having their vehicles seized and sold within 20 days of conviction.

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Brady Law signals change in public mood

As 1993 draws to a close, the nation's first significant anti-crime legislation since 1988 appears close to becoming a reality. The Senate on Nov. 19 overwhelmingly passed a \$22-billion crime bill that would provide funds to hire 100,000 police officers nationwide, \$3 billion for the construction of regional high-security prisons and another \$3 billion for boot camps aimed at rehabilitating young offenders.

The Senate bill, approved by a vote of 95-4, will be near the top of the Congressional agenda when lawmakers return to Capitol Hill in January to work out differences with a series of less ambitious measures passed by the House earlier. It can be expected that Congress will act quickly, taking its cue from voters who put crime at the top of their concerns during the November elections.

But the biggest news out of the legislative arena last year was the passage of the Brady Bill, which was signed by President Clinton Nov. 30, ending a bitter, seven-year battle to legislate a five-day waiting period and background check for handgun purchases.

The law, which takes effect in February, is scheduled to sunset in five years, when an instant, computerized background check system is expected to be on line. It is the first major gun-control measure passed at the Federal level since 1968.

The Brady Law will act as a national minimum in states and communities that do not require background checks, but longer waiting periods will stay in effect. Those states and communities with less than five days can retain their laws, but only if they require a background check. Under the law, local law enforcement must carry out checks of state, local and national criminal records to determine if a would-be purchaser is legally eligible to buy a handgun.

Among those excluded from buying handguns are convicted felons, fugitives, minors, those deemed mentally incompetent, the drug and alcohol addicted, and illegal aliens.

If asked by a would-be buyer why a request to purchase a handgun was rejected, law enforcement agencies have 20 days to provide a reason. The law also:

- ¶ Requires state and local police be notified of multiple handgun sales;
- ¶ Prohibits the labeling of packages in interstate commerce to show they contain firearms, to deter thefts;
- ¶ Makes it a Federal crime to steal firearms from licensed gun dealers — an offense punishable by a fine of \$10,000 and 10 years in prison;
- ¶ Increases fees for Federal firearms licenses to \$200 for the first three years and \$90 for renewal.

The law also authorizes \$200 million a year to allow states to update or improve their criminal records system so a national instant background-check system can go on line.

The law's namesake, former White House press secretary James Brady, attended the ceremony, in a wheelchair to which he has been confined since surviving a gunshot wound to the head he sustained during the 1981 assassination attempt on former President Ronald Reagan. "Twelve years ago, my life was changed forever by a disturbed young man with a gun," he said. "Until that time, I never thought much about gun control. Maybe if I had, I wouldn't be stuck with these damn wheels."

Clinton, noting the role that guns have played in American culture, said he himself shot cans off fenceposts as a boy. "This is part of the culture of a big part of America. But we have taken this important part of the life of millions of Americans and turned it into an instrument of maintaining madness. It is crazy," said Clinton, whose administration has categorized gun violence as a threat to the public health.

Saved from Defeat

Just days before it was signed, the Brady bill appeared doomed to defeat, as it had many times since it was first introduced in February 1987. It survived this time only after an intensive series of cloakroom negotiations in the Senate, which culminated the day before Thanksgiving when Republicans allowed a vote on the legislation in exchange for promises from Democratic lawmakers to vote next year on some Republican modifications to the measure.

Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole (R.-Kan.) said the modifications include abolishing the five-day waiting period in as little as two years if a computerized background check is in place, as some believe is possible. Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D.-Maine) said he believes a three-year developmental period is more likely.

Even supporters of the Brady Law concede the waiting period won't stem gun violence in the United States. Most think of the new law as a "first step" in a series of gun control measures that will be proposed in coming months. "It'll be hard to measure any impact on violence because so many factors are involved," said Jeff Muchnick of the Coalition to Stop Handgun Violence.

But that argument doesn't sway Sarah Brady, who is affiliated with the gun-control advocacy organization, Handgun Control Inc.

"It's very flattering that they named the bill after Jim," she said. "But... we're not going to sit back and rest, not until all the gun violence stops." She said Handgun Control would unveil a broad proposal for new gun control laws this month that will include a crackdown on black market gun sales and mandatory safety and training courses for gun owners.

The National Rifle Association, which was pivotal in defeating the Brady bill's past incarnations, said it has not ruled out challenging the constitutionality of the law. NRA counsel Richard Gardiner said a legal challenge to the law is "fairly likely" on the grounds that it violates states' rights under the 10th Amendment because it orders state and local law enforcement to "make a reasonable effort" to check the backgrounds of gun buyers. Legal observers said a challenge on Second Amendment grounds is not likely because the Brady Law does not impinge on the Constitutional right to bear arms.

Public Concern Sways Lawmakers

Increasing public concern about the proliferation of guns and violent crime certainly swayed longtime opponents of the Brady Bill, and played a pivotal role in the Senate's passage of the anti-crime bill.

"This is the finest anti-crime package in history," said Senator Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, the ranking Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee. "It has the right combination of tough-on-crime provisions and prevention."

"Conscience and convenience have crossed paths," declared Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, the committee chairman. "We're finally beginning to listen to the American people. People are prisoners in their neighborhoods, prisoners in their houses."

The crime bill received bipartisan support because it includes a mix of provisions to clamp down on criminals as well as provide prevention programs. About \$8.9 billion will pay for the training and hiring of new police officers and an additional \$3 billion will allow for the construction of 10 new regional prisons, which will help ease prison overcrowding that results in the early release of violent offenders. Included in the bill is a \$200-million appropriation to set up a Police Corps-style program that would provide scholarships to students who commit themselves to serve as police officers for four years after graduation.

On the preventive side, \$3 billion was authorized for boot camp-style facilities, which are seen as a way to reform young offenders before they become hardened criminals. An additional \$1.2 billion is to be used to fund drug treatment, alternative punishments, job training and other preventive measures for nonviolent drug offenders who are sentenced to probation.

Proposals to restrict habeas corpus appeals filed by death-row inmates were absent from the Senate bill. The divisive issue had helped doom anti-crime legislation in the past.

The \$22 billion, which would be spent over five years, would come from savings expected from the proposed streamlining of the Federal Government announced this year by Vice President Al Gore. The funds would amount to a sixfold increase in the current annual subsidy the Federal Government provides to state and local governments to fight crime.

The Justice Department would disburse the bulk of the funds after reviewing applications filed by states and on the basis of crime rates and other guidelines. The legislation specifies that state and local governments would not be permitted to use new funding to replace money diverted from law enforcement to other programs.

Other provisions of the Senate crime bill include:

- ¶ A ban on the manufacture, sale and possession of 19 semiautomatic assault weapons and clips designed to feed more than 10 rounds of ammunition, including the Tec-9, Uzi and AR-15 assault rifles and pistols. Dealers would be permitted to distribute the guns already manufactured after the ban went into effect.
- ¶ A ban on the sale or transfer of guns to minors.
- ¶ \$1.8 billion to combat violence against women, and provisions to strengthen Federal laws against battery and other abuse, toughen Federal sentences for sex crimes and set up a special hotline to report domestic violence.
- ¶ Making certain gang-related crimes Federal offenses, including conspiracy to join a criminal street gang to committing murder for that gang.
- ¶ Expanding the Federal death penalty to cover 52 offenses, including the slaying of Federal law-enforcement officers and drive-by shootings.
- ¶ \$100 million in grants to schools for metal detectors and other security measures to deter school violence.
- ¶ \$40 million to develop a national criminal background check to those who provide care to children, the elderly or the disabled.

Sticking Point

When the bill is taken up in conference, a sure sticking point will be the assault weapons ban that the House has repeatedly rejected in the past. The National Rifle Association, which waged

a bitter campaign against the Brady Law, said it is regrouping its lobbying efforts to oppose the assault-weapons bans in the House. "These kinds of laws open the door to bans on all semiautomatic firearms whether they are used for self-defense or any other lawful purpose," said Bill McIntyre, an NRA spokesman.

[As the year drew to a close, the debate on gun control raged after a man wielding a 9mm. Ruger semiautomatic — legally purchased in California after a 15-day waiting period — fired in a crowded commuter train in Garden City, N.Y., Dec. 7, killing six people and wounding 20 others. In the wake of the massacre, President Clinton ordered Attorney General Janet Reno to review proposals by New York Mayor-elect Rudolph Giuliani and Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan to establish a national gun registration system. After a meeting on Dec. 9 with 35 mayors and police chiefs, Clinton vowed efforts to end violence in America would be among his top priorities. Rep. Charles Schumer (D.-N.Y.) said he would introduce in January a gun-control proposal that would create a national gun-licensing program, ban certain types of weapons and limit gun purchases to one a month. And FBI Director Louis Freeh, who skirted the issue during his Senate confirmation hearing, said he supports a complete ban on the manufacture, sale and distribution of assault-style weapons.]

Fear of crime critical in fall elections

Concerns about crime weighed heavily on the minds of voters during November's elections, which saw California's financially strapped electorate approve a tax increase to fund law enforcement, while voters in Washington gave overwhelming support to a referendum that would mandate life imprisonment without the chance of parole for those convicted of three consecutive felony offenses.

The issue also played a major role in several mayoral and gubernatorial races, but the issue didn't always work in the favor of those who espoused a tough anti-crime platform. In New Jersey, Gov. Jim Florio used his successful battle against a movement by the General Assembly to gut the state's tough assault weapons law to portray himself as a crimefighter who stood up to the National Rifle Association. But voters were apparently more amenable to a promise by victorious Republican candidate Christine Todd Whitman to cut state taxes by 30 percent.

Republican George Allen easily won the Virginia governor's race, after promising to abolish parole and adopt stricter sentencing guidelines. His Democratic opponent, former state Attorney General Mary Sue Terry, had made gun control the centerpiece of her anti-crime plan.

Crime was seen as a major issue in New York City, where Republican challenger Rudolph Giuliani, a former U.S. attorney portrayed as tough on crime, scored a razor-thin victory over incumbent Mayor David N. Dinkins. Dinkins added an unprecedented 5,000 new police officers but a widespread perception that crime was out of control — and promises by Giuliani to crack down on street-level drug dealers — apparently contributed to his loss.

Seattle Mayor Tom Rice won re-election by a 2-1 margin, despite Republican opponent David Stern's campaign pledges to impose curfews and hire 200 additional police officers. Rice also spoke about the crime issue, but said his victory showed "people understand that there aren't simplistic answers to these questions."

A law-and-order campaign didn't help Minneapolis mayoral candidate Joh Derus. He was defeated by City Council President Sharon Sayles Belton, who will become the city's first black mayor.

Voters in California, where the tax-revolt movement was born almost 15 years ago, approved a half-cent increase in the sales tax by a margin of 58 percent to 42 percent. The Legislature, seeking to stanch the effects of severe budget cuts to law enforcement agencies, had approved the measure earlier this year but the measure required voter approval to be enacted.

Cincinnati voters, by a margin of 47 percent to 53 percent, defeated an issue that would have given the City Council the authority to maintain police staffing levels of 3.16 sworn officers per 1,000 residents. Supporters said the issue would have increased the Police Department by 200 officers over 5 years.

In Washington state, 76 percent of the voters approved a referendum dubbed "Three Strikes, You're Out," which would mandate life sentences without the chance of parole for criminals convicted of three consecutive felony offenses. The measure, which would not apply to juveniles, had strong support across party lines and in urban as well as rural areas. Political analysts predicted similar measures will most likely crop up on other state ballots next year.

Texas voters also passed tougher penalties against criminals, passing a proposition that denies bail to sex and violent offenders, and another to spend \$1 billion to build new prisons.

Getting a grip on slippery gang problems

While law enforcement officials have been fighting a resurgence in criminal gang activity since the mid-1980's, the mayhem attributed to gangs now appears to have spread to other U.S. cities that up to this year had been largely spared from the violence. The epidemic of gang-related violence has states and localities reaching for answers, including tougher laws to restrict the availability of firearms to minors and increased penalties for gang members and associates found guilty of crimes.

Several cities adopted anti-gang strategies that coupled stepped-up enforcement by police with efforts aimed at getting gangs to settle their differences peacefully. In some cities, programs have been devised that target youth at risk for becoming gang members. A series of widely publicized "gang summits" were held in cities throughout the nation, and while they may have helped to reduce some of the violence, they are acknowledged to be no panacea for the problem. Solutions, according to some experts, will come when youths have viable role models, stable families and opportunities to learn and improve their standing in society.

What's Old Is New Again

Gangs are certainly not a new phenomenon of American society. They have existed since at least the mid-1820's when the 40 Thieves, the nation's first recorded youth gang, ruled lower Manhattan. Outlaw gangs terrorized settlers in the Old West. In the 1930's, the FBI's highly publicized battles against criminal gangs turned J. Edgar Hoover's "G-men" — a nickname coined by gangster "Machine Gun" Kelly — into heroes. Perhaps what differentiates the gangs of today from their forebears is their easy access to lethal weaponry that is often used to settle disputes. Today's gangs exhibit a propensity for committing violent acts without remorse or regard for innocent bystanders, who are blithely referred to as "mushrooms" in gang parlance. And gang members, experts say, are getting younger all of the time.

Researchers have been unable to make precise assessments of the number of gang members in the United States, according to Polly Williams, a spokeswoman for the Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs, which provides grants to state and local governments for gang enforcement and prevention efforts. "There are different definitions among different jurisdictions," she said. "For example, the Los Angeles Police Department, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the nearby Oxnard Police Department all have different definitions of gangs. And there is the question of whether these kids are real gang members or 'wannabes' who just try to look like gang members."

George W. Knox, the director of Chicago State University's Gang Crime Research Center, estimates that 90 percent of America's cities have gang problems, with Chicago alone having about 140 active gangs. The Illinois State's Attorney's Office reports widespread gang activity is occurring in suburban communities — and not only those adjacent to Chicago. For example, Aurora, a city of 100,000 about 50 miles west of Chicago, has an estimated 300 hard-core gang members and 600 individuals affiliated with gangs, according to the State's Attorney's Office.

Gang members are getting younger, according to a 1991 study conducted at an urban high school in the Midwest, which said most members are between the ages of 12 and 25, but many are only 8 or 9. Some students reported joining gangs as early as age 3.

No Shortage of Potential Members

While the Justice Department estimates that about three-quarters of the nation's known gangs are made up of minority youths — 50 percent are black, 35 percent are Latino — an increasing number of whites and Asians are becoming gang members. A number of jurisdictions report that youths from predominantly white, affluent suburbs are banding together in gangs, whose criminal activities are gradually escalating from graffiti and vandalism to beatings and drive-by shootings. In upper middle-class Westchester County, N.Y., just north of New York City, authorities estimate that 1,500 youths belong to as many as 70 gangs. Their violence is characterized by drive-by beatings in which carloads of youths armed with baseball bats and golf clubs will attack members of rival gangs who have disrespected or "dissed" them. Police say it's only a matter of time before the attacks grow more vicious. Yonkers police believe that two fatal shootings, including a drive-by hit, have been carried out by gang members since 1992. And they agree there is no shortage of potential members — disaffected youths, or "wannabes," who seek peer acceptance by becoming involved in gang activity. Nor is gang activity any longer the exclusive domain of males. An increasing number of girls are committing serious crimes in groups — often offshoots of male-dominated gangs.

Most law enforcement agencies do not track gang-related crimes, but University of Pennsylvania criminologist Marvin Wolfgang says that about 85 percent of juvenile offenses are committed in groups of two or more. Youths are packing weapons in unprecedented numbers, according to a recent report by the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which found that one in five males in inner-city high

schools owns a gun, and the large majority of male teen-agers in nearby correctional facilities also had owned firearms. The deadly mix of gangs and guns has caused the number of murders committed by youths to skyrocket by 85 percent in the last five years, according to the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Soboring statistics released in 1992 by the FBI show that the overall juvenile arrest rate for murder leaped from 2.8 per 100,000 to 12.1 per 100,000 from 1965 to 1990. Similar surges in arrests for other violent crimes — aggravated assault, forcible rape, robbery, drug abuse and weapons violations — helped to push the overall violent crime arrest rate for juveniles to an astounding 430 per 100,000 in 1990, the FBI reported. While the bureau does not yet track gang-related crimes, the huge increase in violent offenses committed by juveniles coincides with a proliferation of gang activity and violence nationwide during the last decade.

Tough Cops Sickened

Media accounts of gang violence have become so commonplace in some U.S. cities that they are no longer automatically front-page news. But particularly heinous crimes committed by youths, such as the rape-murders of two girls who stumbled into a gang initiation rite in Houston, led to crackdowns against gangs and increased support for laws to restrict access to firearms.

Atlanta police thought the city had been spared the gang-related violence that has become endemic in other cities. But the brutal murders of two teen-age girls with links to an Atlanta youth gang — one of whom was tortured for a week by gang members — erased that perception. "We now have some evidence there is some organized gang activity going on," Deputy Chief Eugene Robinson said of the killings, which sickened even the most hardened investigators. "I never thought I'd see kids killing kids."

The Atlanta Police Department began to gather intelligence about gangs that was submitted to the automated Gang Enforcement Network, which tracks information about gangs nationwide. They also planned to seek information and advice from the country's leading police experts on gangs, and set up a Gang Advisory Committee to examine reasons why youths are drawn to gangs and develop prevention strategies. Robinson stressed the preventive component of the effort, saying, "We can't put all of these kids in jail, so we need to have some diversionary programs that we hope the community will buy into and assist us with."

In Denver, a series of highly publicized gang-linked shootings that claimed the lives of bystanders and other innocents led to a public outcry whose din was heard in the halls of the state Legislature. In a special session called in September to address increasing gang and youth violence, lawmakers approved measures to ban handgun possession by juveniles, impose mandatory sentences on youths convicted of violent crimes, and construct a boot camp-style correctional facility for youths. The legislative action coincided with a stepped-up effort by Denver police that included the deployment of "impact units" targeting gang-related crime and nuisance complaints in each of the city's five police districts.

[At press time, the Denver Police Department was under fire after The Denver Post disclosed that the agency had compiled a roster of suspected gang members so large that it could include two of every three young black men in the city. Police said only a small percentage of the 6,500 names on the list could be considered hard-core gang members and said the list simply reflected the racial composition of the city's gangs. "In Denver, we happen to have a problem with black gangs and Hispanic gangs," Det. David Metzler told The New York Times. "It makes no difference to us what the race of gang members are." Other U.S. police departments also compile lists of suspected gang members.]

Going After the Guns

Other states trying to deal with a barrage of gang violence passed laws banning the possession of firearms by juveniles. Among them were Florida and Utah, states long considered

strongholds of the gun-rights lobby. In a special session of the Legislature called in October to address gang violence, Utah Gov. Mike Leavitt singled out the rise in youth violence for the sea change in residents' attitudes toward gun control. "Ten years ago everyone had a knee-jerk reaction to anything with the scent of gun control. But the insanity of 13- and 14-year-olds running around with handguns has caused all of us to rethink some things," Leavitt said. According to Handgun Control Inc., bans on juvenile gun possession were in effect in 19 states by the end of 1993.

In June, Connecticut became the third state — after California and New Jersey — to enact bans on assault weapons, which authorities say are the weapons of choice for gangs. But the ban appeared to have little effect on warring gangs in the state capital of Hartford, where Gov. Lowell P. Weicker ordered a contingent of state troopers deployed in September to help local police battle gangs. The joint effort, dubbed "Operation Liberty," used such tactics as undercover narcotics squads, an increased uniform presence of city, state and Federal officers, stricter curfew enforcement and "directed prosecution" of gang members.

Gang leaders attempted to parlay 1992's highly publicized truce between the two largest Los Angeles gangs, the Crips and the Bloods, into a national movement this year. Street gang leaders from Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles and Minneapolis met in Washington in February to pledge a truce. They also laid the groundwork for a "gang summit" that was held in Kansas City, Mo., on April 30-May 2, timed to coincide with the first anniversary of the Los Angeles riots. But gang violence continues unabated in many U.S. cities, calling into question the effectiveness of such home-grown peace efforts.

Ounces of Prevention

Most experts agree that arresting and jailing youthful offenders does little more than expose them to hardened criminals, putting them at risk for becoming career criminals. Pessimistic observers have described today's youth as a "lost generation" who are so violence-prone and criminally hardened that efforts to steer them away from crime are futile.

Some police departments clearly reject that belief, and have pressed ahead with programs to steer youths away from gang involvement and to forge better relationships with police. Gang-diversion programs are starting up in many jurisdictions, notably in Phoenix, where a program called Gang Resistance Education and Training began in 1991. GREAT, which is similar to the widely praised Drug Abuse Resistance Education program, utilizes police officers to teach seventh graders how to set goals for themselves, avoid peer pressure to join gangs and learn to settle disputes peacefully. Like the DARE program, GREAT is being duplicated by more than 200 agencies in 34 states.

In the Los Angeles area, a gang-diversion program includes the participation of law enforcement agencies, mental health counselors and community agencies who are trying to educate youths ages 12-17 of the potential consequences of gang involvement and provide positive alternatives. One component of the program offers tours of the city morgue to give youths a graphic reminder of the deadly side of gang activity.

Increasingly, police are taking in leading role in providing role models for disadvantaged youths at risk for gang involvement. In addition, a growing number of police departments are setting up resident officer programs in crime-plagued neighborhoods. The programs put a different kind of emphasis on the "community" in community-oriented policing because officers live in the neighborhoods they police, giving them a more personal stake in the community's viability. Working with residents and fostering better relationships between police and community members, particularly children, are primary functions of the resident officers. "Is that necessarily police work? No, but in community policing, we think it is," said Elgin, Ill., Police Chief Charles Gruber of his department's resident officer program.

On The Record, 1993:

"The reason we're not winning the war — against gangs or drugs or anything like that — is that the government continues to sell the public that it's a police problem. They don't talk about family and prevention and treatment on demand and stuff like that."

—Newark, N.J., Police Director William Celester

The Law Enforcement News

Man of the Year for 1993:

Sgt. Joseph Trimboli

A dogged investigator conducts a lonely campaign to help expose a disturbing new wave of corruption.

Continued from Page 1
going to press (see sidebar, Page 15).

Blowing the Lid Off

As troubling as the May 7, 1992, arrests of Dowd and his confederates were, the lid did not really blow off the case until five weeks later, when *The New York Post*, under the headline "The New Serpico," revealed that Trimboli had compiled a 50,000-word case file on alleged drug dealing, extortion and other crimes by police in Brooklyn's 75th Precinct, but was prevented from completing his investigation.

The NYPD's Internal Affairs Division, which is mandated to investigate allegations of serious criminal misconduct by police, instead threw hurdle after hurdle in Trimboli's way: preventing him from interviewing informants who promised to testify against Dowd and the others, denying funds for additional manpower, and pulling Trimboli from the case to look into unsubstantiated — perhaps even manufactured — allegations in another precinct.

Such a bureaucratic posture might have been enough to dissuade many a cop from going further, but upon reflection, Trimboli points to several factors that he says helped him to keep going. "It was the knowledge that these guys were police officers," he states matter-of-factly. "I knew very well exactly what was happening. They weren't just transporting drugs — they were transporting death. When you talk about holding them accountable for having broken the law, nobody has yet taken into consideration a human factor here. How much destruction and heartbreak and death did these guys cause? How many addicts did they create? How many robberies did they cause to be committed? How many broken homes, how many overdoses? These are things that they'll probably never be held accountable for because it's abstract, but I was looking at it this way."

Trimboli's identification of a "human factor" meshes neatly with another element that he says propelled him in his investigation: a bedrock sense of morality. "This was totally contrary to my beliefs," he says. "It was unconscious in me at the time, but I was being led by instincts of what I felt was right and wrong."

A Darker Shade of Blue

Where Trimboli's instincts led him was on the path of an ongoing criminal conspiracy run by men who, like him, were supposed to be upholding and enforcing the law, not breaking it. He had begun his quest after three current or former cops, all from the 75th Precinct in the impoverished, crime-ridden East New York section of Brooklyn, were arrested in July 1988 for allegedly robbing a bodega at gunpoint. Trimboli was assigned to investigate the precinct, which was showing signs of being a major trouble spot. One week after Trimboli got the assignment, police arrested a Dominican drug dealer who reportedly boasted to investigators, "I got cops dealing drugs. I can give you cops."

The dealer subsequently told Trimboli of a gang of rogue cops — including Dowd — who sold drugs and committed robberies. The gang met nightly at a bar to divide their spoils. Trimboli put the information into his case file — a document that he would maintain with rigorous attention to detail — and forwarded it to the Internal Affairs Division. Shortly thereafter, he got his first sense of how the department viewed his efforts. Acting on another matter, IAD raided the bar before Trimboli could identify the cops who met there. After that, the gang never returned to the bar.

Trimboli began to follow Dowd, and along the way compiled a burgeoning case file formed the basis of his request for more manpower, cars and surveillance equipment — a request that was rejected without explanation. Later, at a meeting with IAD officials, Trimboli was told that the division lacked the resources to take the case off his hands.

Trimboli took his plea to the state special prosecutor for police corruption. Although officials there seemed interested, IAD offi-

cials stepped in, refusing to use a turncoat drug dealer to testify against a cop. Before too much longer, the special prosecutor's office fell victim to budget cuts, and was closed for good.

Eye-Opening Meeting

So Trimboli kept up his courageous one-man effort, and his meticulously kept paper trail continued to grow. Fearing that the corruption he was tracking had spread beyond a single precinct, Trimboli arranged a second meeting with IAD superiors in November 1988 — a meeting that was to prove a revelation for the investigator. It was there that an IAD inspector accused Trimboli of trafficking in drugs himself, pointing to the watch Trimboli wore as evidence of some ill-gotten gain. The watch was a street-purchased, \$30 Rolex imitation, not the genuine article that the inspector claimed. The accusation opened Trimboli's eyes wide.

"I think the department unwittingly galvanized me, in effect, when they tried to turn the tables on me and accused me of trafficking in drugs," Trimboli recalls. "I had my suspicions in the early part of the investigation that I wasn't really getting cooperation. Those were mere suspicions, but they brought it crystal-clear in front of me when they attempted to turn things around on me. I started to see exactly what was going on much more clearly."

For another year and a half, Trimboli pursued the case, turning up drug dealer informants, would-be turncoat cops and other evidence that was building into a mountainous case of police officers gone wild. Then, in the spring of 1990, it all ended about as suddenly as it had begun: He was ordered to close all his active cases, including *The Losers' Club* investigation. In December 1991, he was transferred back to a precinct detective squad, and he had to live with an uneasy feeling of disillusionment that "the department would close down an investigation of that magnitude and allow Dowd to exist on the street."

"It was hard to turn my back from what I knew Dowd and other cops were doing," Trimboli says. "I had to walk around with that and carry on everyday duties and believe in a department that I had completely lost faith in for allowing this to exist."

The Roaring Silence

If Trimboli had lost faith in the department, he was buoyed by the support of many of his fellow officers. Despite all that has been made of the so-called "blue wall of silence" that often takes hold in such cases, Trimboli insists that line officers were in fact helping during the course of his investigation — they were simply doing so anonymously. "If you read the complaints and the secret letters and the call-ins, they were coming from cops," he notes. "They used the only vehicle at their disposal — anonymity — to let me know what was going on. Why? Because the very institution that was supposed to safeguard against this type of problem was an institution they could not go to."

To the extent that a blue wall of silence does exist, it is no surprise to one former police official. Richard J. Condon, who served briefly as Police Commissioner in 1989, notes a reluctance "on the part of virtually every group to talk about their own." Complicating matters for police, he notes, is the "unfair burden" of possibly having to get involved in an investigation of fellow cops, perhaps having to wear a wire or go undercover. And, unlike other professions, the act of whistle-blowing can put a cop's life at risk if backup fails to show up when needed in a critical situation.

One aspect of the blue wall did strike Condon as "amazing," however, and that was the virtual paranoia of high-ranking police officials with regard to disclosing corruption in the ranks. It was Daniel Sullivan, who served as Chief of Inspectional Services — the department's top watchdog — during Trimboli's investigation of Dowd, who told the Mollen Commission that he was afraid to bring bad news to the Police Commissioner. But, says Condon, "What else is the head of IAD going to tell you? He investigates corruption, and when he walks in you expect him to tell you about



a corruption investigation."

The testimony of Sullivan and other bosses may have amazed Condon, who is now a senior vice president with Paine Webber, but it was the admissions of a convicted ex-cop, Bernard Cawley that "appalled and sickened" Trimboli. Cawley was known on the job as "The Mechanic," for his penchant for administering "tune-ups" to people — indiscriminate beatings with lead-filled gloves, batons, heavy flashlights, or any other blunt object at hand. "To see Cawley get up there and say, 'Yeah, I beat 300 people, and my bosses encouraged this,' that just made me sick to my stomach, because that's not what a police officer is all about," says the 42-year-old Trimboli. What policing should be about, he says, is service. "If we can't do that, then what good are we?"

An 8G-man

That's not what *The Losers' Club* was about, of course, and the activities of the rogue cops speak loudly to the nature of corruption in the 1990's. Unlike the Knapp Commission-era corruption, in which organized "pads" of cops protected gambling and other vice operations, Dowd and his gang were an aggressive, brutal crew. They extorted large sums from drug dealers. They robbed drug gangs of cash, drugs and guns, and either resold their narcotics on the street or kept them for their own use. They robbed stores. Dowd himself was known to snort cocaine off the dashboard of his patrol car — in the company of his partner — and at one point was taking in \$8,000 a week in payoffs from a major drug dealer.

Trimboli says that even though the department shattered his faith by prematurely shutting down the Dowd investigation, he remained confident that the gang of thugs hiding behind police badges would eventually take a fall. "I felt that somebody was going to mess up. I knew it simply had to happen because of the way these guys were stretching out in all different directions. It was a very big money deal, and I knew it couldn't go on that long, not with cops involved."

In relative terms, was the money really that big? Is corruption in the 1990's really a cut above the graft of the late 1960's and early 1970's? One long-time police observer, who monitored the Knapp-era scandals and reforms up close, thinks a comparison between the two may result in a dead heat. "The Knapp Commission discovered far more widespread and organized corruption," notes Dr. Lawrence W. Sherman, now president of the Crime Control Institute. "The drug corruption that the Mollen Commission is coming up with is much more episodic, much less organized, but in some ways much more serious."

But the man who had the clearest ground-level view of modern corruption in the NYPD thinks there's no comparison between the revelations of the Knapp and Mollen commissions. "I don't think the Police Department has ever witnessed corruption of this

A commission's litany of NYPD failure

There's no longer any argument that recent revelations of corruption speak to a serious problem within the New York City Police Department. And, if anyone still felt compelled to question the matter, it would take no more than a look at the interim report of the Mollen Commission, released Dec. 27, to drive the point home.

The panel, known formally as the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Police Corruption and the Anti-Corruption Procedures of the New York City Police Department, and chaired by former appellate judge and New York City Deputy Mayor Milton Mollen, was set up in July 1992, two months after the arrests in Suffolk County of six New York City police officers for alleged drug dealing. Over the course of the next 15 months, the commission and its staff conducted an exhaustive review that included audits and performance assessments, literature reviews, interviews with private citizens, current and former police officers and criminal informants, private hearings and roundtable discussions, and, in September and October of this year, a riveting series of public hearings on renegade police behavior and the Police Department's failure to control it.

The fruits of the Mollen Commission's labors are borne in a disarmingly slim (20-page) volume of findings and recommendations. (A final and, presumably, far larger report is due out sometime in 1994.) The NYPD's corruption problems, given their nature and scope, could easily have been understated in the interest of sparing a public inclined to think, "Things couldn't have been that bad." But the Mollen Commission's report will have none of that.

For all of its brevity, the document lays matters squarely on the line, pointing to a problem of "invidious and violent" corruption that is "far more serious than top commanders in the Department would admit." If that were all, it would be bad enough. But the commission goes further. "We also found an anti-corruption apparatus that was totally ineffective and — worse — a Department that was unable and unwilling to acknowledge and uncover the scope of police corruption. As a result, the Department's anti-corruption efforts were more committed to avoiding disclosure of corruption than to preventing, detecting and uprooting it."

The report's preliminary findings — a veritable litany of institutional failures — are excerpted and summarized below.

¶ **The Department Abandoned Its Responsibility to Ensure Integrity:** "The Department failed to impress upon its members that fighting corruption must be one of the Department's highest priorities. . . . A 'see no evil, hear no evil' mentality often governed supervisors, patrol officers, and even corruption investigators."

¶ **The Department Failed to Address Aspects of Police Culture That Foster Corruption:** "Officers and supervisors were neither encouraged nor rewarded for taking stands against corruption; nor were penalties imposed for being

silent or willfully blind to corruption. . . ."

¶ **The Department Had a Fragmented Approach to Corruption Control:** "Combating police corruption requires a coherent, integrated strategy, and coordinated effort and attention on several fronts. . . . The Department had no such integrated strategy, and the various parts of what should have been a coordinated system were either non-existent or unproductive."

¶ **The System of "Command Accountability" Collapsed:** "We found a total lack of commitment to the principle of command accountability. This was allowed to happen because no formal institutional mechanisms were ever adopted to ensure its perpetuation and enforcement. Its success depended on the commitment of the Department's top commanders. When that commitment eroded, so too did the centerpiece of the Department's anti-corruption systems."

¶ **The Department Allowed the FIAUs to Collapse:** "Although the FIAUs [Field Internal Affairs Units] were purportedly the backbone of the Department's investigative efforts, they were denied the resources and personnel required to do their job. . . . IAD [The Internal Affairs Division] often thwarted FIAU investigations by withholding critical information and resources. . . . IAD assigned the poorly resourced FIAUs a caseload that . . . was so overwhelming it was impossible to handle. . . ."

¶ **The Internal Affairs Division Abandoned Its Mission:** "IAD abandoned its primary responsibilities to investigate serious and complex corruption cases; to uncover patterns of corruption through trend analysis and self-initiated investigations, and to oversee and assist the FIAUs. . . . IAD was viewed with contempt by members of the Department, and failed to serve as a deterrent to corruption."

¶ **The Department Used a Badly Flawed Investigative Approach For Police Corruption:** "Investigations into police corruption purposefully minimized the likelihood of uncovering the full extent of corruption. . . . IAD operated as a solely reactive investigative division that responded only to isolated complaints rather than patterns of corruption. IAD also fragmented what should have been large-scale investigations by sending out related allegations as separate investigations."

¶ **Corruption Cases Were Concealed:** "IAD and the Inspectional Services Bureau Chief had unbridled discretion to control police corruption investigations and decide what allegations should be officially recorded and sent to prosecutors. We found evidence of abuse of that power. . . ."

¶ **The Department's Intelligence Gathering Efforts Were Flawed:** "The Department made little effort to generate information about corruption in the absence of a complaint. It rarely used directed integrity tests and often failed to pursue information from its own field associates, one of the Department's best resources for reliable information about corruption. . . . Department statistics, therefore, vastly underestimate the nature and extent of corruption. . . ."

¶ **Supervision Was Diluted and Ineffective:** "Few first-line supervisors perceived corruption control as an important re-

sponsibility. The Department did little to suggest otherwise. . . . Inexperienced, probationary sergeants were often assigned to busy, corruption-prone precincts where experienced, proven supervisors are most needed. Thus, in many busy, crime-ridden precincts corrupt officers felt they had free rein. . . ."

¶ **Recruit and In-Service Integrity Training Was Neglected:** "Integrity training has been long neglected by the Department. . . . When training was offered, it relied largely on obsolete materials and films that . . . rarely captured serious attention either from recruits or veteran officers."

¶ **Effective Deterrence Was Absent:** "The likelihood of detection and punishment was minimal, as was the severity of the sanction imposed. Indeed, one method of dealing with corruption was simply to transfer problem officers to unattractive assignments including crime-ridden precincts. This 'dumping ground' method of discipline punishes the community more than the problem officers by assigning them to the very precincts where the opportunities for corruption most abound, [and] where the need for talented, committed officers is the greatest. . . ."

¶ **Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policies Were Ineffective:** "Abuse problems are often ignored or mishandled, certain drug tests are given too infrequently, many testing procedures are easy to circumvent, and effective drug treatment is non-existent."

To remedy the problems it uncovered, the commission recommends a "dual-track approach to improving police corruption controls." The first track entails the NYPD's entire internal corruption-control apparatus, and the commission's final report is expected to offer a wide variety of detailed recommendations for internal reform, in such areas as: screening and recruitment; recruit and in-service integrity training; police culture and socialization; command accountability; first-line supervision; discipline and punishment; intelligence-gathering efforts; preventing, detecting and treating drug and alcohol abuse; community policing; and legislative reform, including residency requirements.

The second part of the two-pronged approach would be "the immediate establishment of a permanent external monitor, independent of the Department, to assess the effectiveness of the Department's systems for detecting, preventing, and investigating corruption; to evaluate Department conditions and values that affect the incidence of police corruption, to conduct continual audits of the state of corruption within the Department; and, when appropriate, to make recommendations for improvement."

As envisioned by the Mollen Commission, the monitor would have sweeping authority to assess corruption risks, realities and responses, using both proactive and reactive means. The monitor would have its own investigative capacity to carry out audits, self-initiated corruption investigations, intelligence-gathering efforts, and integrity tests.

Prescriptions for reform vary

magnitude," asserts Trimboli, who joined the force in 1974. If anything, he insists, "the commission downplayed the magnitude of this type of corruption. So I don't think you can compare this scandal to the Knapp Commission. I think that Knapp and all other scandals will be measured in terms of this one. This was the grandfather of them all." And, of course, the full story has yet to be written. Other arrests and indictments have been announced since the Mollen Commission wrapped up its hearings, and more are expected in a number of precincts.

The Shape of Reform

Regardless of how one assesses modern drug-driven corruption, the fact remains that a no-nonsense commitment to reform is in order. Just what shape that reform should take depends in part of whom you talk to. The Mollen Commission recently recommended a two-pronged approach focusing on internal reform of the Police Department and the appointment of an outside monitor (see sidebar). Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly, who leaves office in early January, has implemented or proposed a variety of measures since the Dowd scandal broke (see LEN, Nov. 30, 1993), including the appointment of a deputy commissioner for internal affairs and the transfer of numerous experienced investigators into the now-upgraded and overhauled Internal Affairs Bureau. Trimboli believes Kelly is on the right track.

"A lot of these steps that he's taken, like bringing in experienced investigators from all different areas of the Detective Division, are going to strengthen Internal Affairs and show the rest of the department that IAD is not totally remote from the rest of the

department. It's part of us, and it's part of all our responsibility."

Kelly also sent another anti-corruption message to the department in late October, when he promoted Trimboli to the rank of sergeant supervisor detective. Later, Kelly told LEN that he took the action to "bring Sergeant Trimboli in from the cold and show . . . that people who come forward and identify problems in the department will be supported and rewarded. It was clearly meant to . . . show what our definition of a good cop is."

More is needed to combat corruption, and different ideas abound. Condon believes an outside entity, preferably a prosecutor's office, is needed to focus solely on corruption. He favors this approach over an auditor or inspector general because, he says, "Anyone else has to eventually go to a prosecutor anyway. You sort of eliminate the middle man." Condon, who served as Director of Investigations for the special state prosecutor's office during its heyday, also supports such approaches as making service in Internal Affairs part of the regular career path, and choosing leaders for Internal Affairs who can bring "fierce integrity and a willingness to not be worried about being the bearer of bad news."

Sherman, on the other hand, thinks the answer lies in "reinventing the porcupine," returning to methods that the post-Knapp era showed will work against corruption. "We know how to do it; we just don't want to do it," he notes. "People don't like the idea of spies, informers, field associates, stings, integrity tests, and things that suggest that you can't trust police officers. But the fact is that you can't trust anybody. We've got to increase the probability that if anybody does something wrong, they'll get caught at it."

New York was the only city ever to attempt such politically unpopular reform measures, Sherman states, and even there the will to do so has long since waned. "Very few police chiefs have any stomach at all for challenging the integrity of their officers," says Sherman. "But we've got too much drug corruption, too many burglary scenes, too many ways in which cops can make money illegally unless they know somebody's watching them. We've got to create that sense of being watched."

To put it another way, the bad cops must come to fear the good cops, and that's a central element of Trimboli's own catalogue of thoughtful observations on integrity control. "They've got fear the cop standing next to them," he says. "Corruption fighting is the job of all of us. If we don't all engage in this, we're never going to do away with the Michael Dowds, and I assure you that there are more like him out there right now."

Yet even the creation of a positive, proactive, corruption-fighting mindset within the entire department is an incomplete response, according to Trimboli. Sounding very much like a paradigm of the community-oriented police officer, he sees corruption as a manifestation of a far larger, far more insidious problem in the inner cities.

"I don't think it's so much a Police Department problem as it is a societal problem at this point," he says. "We need to educate officers into understanding the culture of the neighborhood in which they're working. Officers have to realize the people are not our adversaries. We have to gain back the respect, confidence and trust of these people."

Whether Federal or local, there's room at the top

Bill Clinton, the Arkansas Governor who became the first Democrat to be elected President since 1976, was inaugurated Jan. 20, ending 12 years of Republican control of the White House and, by extension, of the Federal law enforcement apparatus. In contrast to 1992, when an unprecedented number of major-city police executives left their posts, 1993 marked a year of change — a Clinton buzzword — for Federal law enforcement.

To be sure, there were still plenty of changes at the top among the nation's largest police departments during 1993, including new chiefs in New York (again), Seattle, Baltimore County, Md., Dallas and San Diego, among others. New executives were named to head several national police organizations, including the Police Executive Research Forum, the Commission on the Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies and the National Organization

of Black Law Enforcement Executives.

It was also a year that brought closure to three notorious chapters in recent American law enforcement history. In October, two former Los Angeles police officers began serving prison terms for violating the civil rights of **Rodney King** during a beating in 1991. Their earlier acquittals and those of two other officers on state charges stemming from the beating incident had sparked the worst rioting seen in the United States in at least a generation. Two Detroit officers received stiff prison sentences after being convicted of fatally beating a black motorist in a case that bore eerie similarities to the King case. And, nearly four years after the shooting of a black motorcyclist by a Latino police officer resulted in widespread violence in Miami, the officer's second trial stemming from the shooting ended in an acquittal.

Supreme Court-ship

President Clinton got an early, unexpected chance to temper the conservative bent of the Supreme Court, when Associate Justice **Byron White** decided to hang up his robe for good. After some preliminary speculation in the press as to Clinton's leanings, Federal appeals court Judge **Ruth Bader Ginsburg** got the nod, and won easy confirmation to become only the second woman in U.S. history to hold a seat on the nation's highest court. Ginsburg was also the first Democratic nominee to the Supreme Court since 1967, when Lyndon Johnson appointed Thurgood Marshall as the first black man to serve on the High Court. (Marshall, widely recognized as a giant in the civil rights movement, died Jan. 24 at age 84, less than two years after retiring from the bench.)

A Federal case

A hail of criticism was leveled against Clinton in first few months of his term for his perceived lack of leadership and inability to make firm decisions. Those criticisms resulted in part from two false starts in attempting to name the nation's first female Attorney General. The first choice, corporate lawyer **Zoë Baird**, withdrew from consideration in January after it was revealed she had violated immigration laws by hiring undocumented aliens as domestic help and failing to pay Social Security taxes for them. A reported second choice, U.S. District Judge **Kimba Wood**, was never formally nominated after the White House learned that she too had employed an undocumented worker. Although Wood's hiring of the worker was not illegal at the time, and she did pay the required taxes, White House officials feared a replay of the "Nannygate" controversy that had forced Baird out of the running and caused an early political embarrassment for the new Administration.

Dade County, Fla., State's Attorney **Janel Reno**, 54, encountered none of the thorny issues over domestic help that had entangled Baird and Wood, since she has never married and has no children. The third choice was apparently the charm Clinton needed, because Reno sailed through Senate confirmation hearings — proceedings that were characterized by one senator as a "love fest." During the hearings, Reno promised to build "a true partnership with state and local law enforcement throughout America." She also pledged to strike a balance between enforcement and prevention efforts in Federal drug enforcement policy and emphasize strategies to address the root causes of crime.



Reno: "Attacking violent crime, drug trafficking and public corruption must be the first priority of the [Justice] Department, and if you confirm me, it will be."

disaster when cult members set fire to their compound, killing most inside, including **Koresh**. Lately, however, Reno has ignited a controversy in the entertainment industry with her call for a crackdown on violent productions and programming, with some saying that her proposals approach censorship. She also remained conspicuously out of the picture during Congressional lobbying over recent crime- and gun-control legislation.

Former New York City Police Commissioner **Lee P. Brown** has enjoyed an illustrious law enforcement career for nearly three decades, and is a nationally known advocate of community policing — a centerpiece of the Clinton Administration's anti-crime strategy. In May, Clinton named Brown as director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, raising the post to Cabinet level while sharply curtailing the office's staff and funding. In his first Congressional appearance, before the Senate Appropriations Committee in July, Brown surprised some when he said he supported the supply-side initiatives against drugs that were widely expanded under Presidents Reagan and Bush. But he also lobbied for more funding for treatment and prevention programs, and reiterated the positive role community policing could play in curbing drug trafficking and drug-related crime.

(In July, some of the gleam was rubbed off Brown's reputation when a report by New York State's top criminal justice official sharply criticized the New York Police Department's response to the violent racial disturbance between Jews and blacks in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn in 1991. The report portrayed Brown as an aloof, ill-prepared leader who failed to take necessary action to stem the violence, causing a "leadership vacuum" that allowed the riot to flare for three days. Brown responded to the criticisms with characteristic understatement, saying: "It's quite easy to look back and indicate that things should have been done differently. I hope to look at the report and determine if that was the case. If that was the case, then as police commissioner, I assume responsibility for what happened.")

Brown was not the only big-city police executive who joined the Clinton Administration. In June, Police Chief **Eduardo Gonzalez** of Tampa, Fla., was named Director of the U.S. Marshals Service. Gonzalez, a 28-year law enforcement veteran who had been deputy director of the Metro-Dade Police Department in Miami before becoming Tampa Police Chief in 1992, was praised by Attorney General Reno for his work in helping the Metro-Dade and Tampa departments "evolve from the traditional, reactive style of policing

to a model of active involvement in the community." Gonzalez, 53, is the first Latino to head the nation's oldest law enforcement agency. Replacing him in Tampa was 20-year veteran **Bennie Holder**, who became the first black man ever to head the 800-officer agency.

Freeh agent

As 1993 unfolded, it became clear that embattled FBI Director **William S. Sessions** was losing his tenuous hold on the bureau. In January, a report by the Justice Department's ethics unit accused him of using his office for personal gain — charges he insisted were part of a political vendetta. President Clinton at first used kid gloves in dealing with Sessions, saying he would allow a full airing of the facts and give Sessions a chance to defend himself before asking the former Federal judge to tender his resignation. Attorney General Reno reviewed the allegations and recommended that Sessions be removed midway through his 10-year term.

On July 19, seven months after the DoJ allegations were first made public, Clinton fired Sessions in two telephone calls, the second made to inform the Director that the dismissal was effective immediately. Sessions became the first director in the FBI's 70-year history to be fired.

To succeed Sessions, Clinton appointed U.S. District Judge **Louis Freeh** of New York, a former Federal prosecutor and FBI agent who played pivotal roles in investigations of racketeering on the New York City waterfront and in the "Pizza Connection" heroin case. Freeh, 43, began his term by instituting a major reorganization of the tradition-bound bureau, abolishing scores of positions in order to eliminate unnecessary levels of review, and ordering the bureau's 12 assistant directors to report directly to him and Deputy Director **Floyd I. Clarke**. Freeh said he intends to shift agents based at FBI headquarters to field offices to improve efficiency.

Freeh also moved quickly to build on Sessions' efforts to diversify the bureau by naming **Burdene G. Pasenelli** as the first female assistant director. Burdenelli had already cracked the glass ceiling in 1992, when she was named special agent in charge of the bureau's Anchorage, Alaska, field office — the first female ever to lead an FBI field unit. Freeh also appointed the bureau's first Latino assistant director in the person of **Manuel J. Gonzalez**, a senior assistant special agent in charge of the Miami field office.



In addition, Reno gave Freeh the concurrent title of Director of Investigative Agency Policies, a new Justice Department post that gives him the authority to oversee all DoJ investigations and to curtail overlapping efforts. He will also have the authority to resolve interagency disputes in jurisdictional matters pertaining to drug-trafficking, violence and the apprehension of fugitives. Freeh will consolidate procurement for the FBI, the DEA, the U.S. Marshals Service and the Border Patrol, as well as advise the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General on administrative, budget and personnel issues in those agencies. Reno made the appointment in October, when she disclosed that she had rejected a proposal by Vice President Al Gore to merge the Drug Enforcement Administration into the FBI.

Fed up?

The proposed FBI-DEA merger, a hot law enforcement topic for several months, may have played a role in the decision of Robert Bonner to step down as DEA Administrator. Bonner, who announced his resignation in August, stayed on until Oct. 29, when he left to join a Los Angeles law firm.

Bonner used the occasion of his departure to hurl a few blasts at the Clinton Administration, which he said treated the drug problem as a non-issue. "My perception is the drug problem is not only not a priority issue [at the White House], it does not appear to me to be an issue of any real importance." He added that the Administration's new interim National Drug Strategy, which focuses on treatment and prevention efforts, was "going to fail.... Drug treatment, particularly in this town, is the real feel-good [method] for how you deal with the drug problem. It doesn't deal with any enforcement of the laws. It makes everybody feel all warm and fuzzy."

Deputy DEA Administrator Stephen H. Green, a 25-year veteran of the agency, currently serves as acting DEA chief. At press time, a successor to Bonner had not been named.

Stephen Higgins, the head of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, decided that the impending release of a report criticizing the bureau's handling of the raid on the Branch Davidian compound in Waco was a good time to announce his resignation. In a Sept. 27 letter to Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, Higgins, 55, said he did "not agree with all the conclusions reached and actions proposed pursuant to the Waco incident" — even though he had not yet seen a copy of the report. Two other top ATF officials accused of lying and misleading the public about the botched raid — in which four ATF agents and six cult members were killed — also resigned shortly after the release of the report Oct. 2. [See related story.] Secret Service Director John W. Magaw was appointed acting director of ATF.

George J. Weise, a former staff director of the House Ways and Means subcommittee on trade, was sworn in as head of the U.S. Customs Service on May 12. Weise, the first Customs Commissioner whose appointment was subject to Senate confirmation, had served as the principal adviser to the subcommittee on all trade issues and was responsible for all aspects of trade legislation in the committee's jurisdiction, including all Customs-related legislation. The appointment was a homecoming of sorts for Weise, who had been an import specialist with the Customs Service from 1972 to 1975.

Different drum

While not on the scale of 1992, when leadership changes occurred at each of the nation's eight largest police departments, 1993 still brought plenty of local shuffling at the top. New York got its fifth police commissioner in less than five years when Mayor-elect Rudolph Giuliani passed up the incumbent, Raymond Kelly, in favor of Boston Police Commissioner William Bratton. Bratton, a former chief of the New York Transit Police who was credited with bringing subway crime down by greatly improving the effectiveness of the agency and the morale of its officers, had returned to Boston to help reorganize the Police Department under the community policing banner. When Francis M. Roache resigned as Police Commissioner in June to launch an ultimately unsuccessful mayoral campaign, Bratton, then Superintendent-in-



Kelly: "We certainly could have used stronger leadership in the area of internal investigations for a long time."

Chief, replaced Roache. When tapped by Giuliani, Bratton had been on the job in Boston less than six months. At the Dec. 2 press conference in which Giuliani introduced Bratton, the 46-year-old Boston native declared war on drug dealers and thugs, vowing, "We will fight for every street, we will fight for every house, we will fight for every block and we will win."

Kelly, who was generally popular among officers and had been praised for leading the mammoth agency as it weathered fallout from a drug-corruption scandal and for his role in the investigation that nabbed the alleged bombers of the

World Trade Center, stoically accepted his professional fare and did not immediately disclose any post-NYPD plans. But a few days before the Mayor-elect's decision, Kelly, a 52-year-old former Marine, disclosed he was an avid drummer and that he might "let my hair grow real long" and seek a gig with a heavy-metal band "Aerosmith, maybe," he quipped. "They're almost my age."

Repeat performance

Leadership changes in the Dallas Police Department have been a fairly regular occurrence over the last five years, and 1993 was no exception. Police Chief William Rathburn, a former Los Angeles police commander who came to the Big D in 1991, announced his resignation from the 2,850-officer agency in February to coordinate the multi-agency security effort for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta. Rathburn said it was an offer he couldn't refuse — a chance to repeat, if not top, a similar assignment he carried out masterfully during the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. He began his new post as director of security for the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games in March.

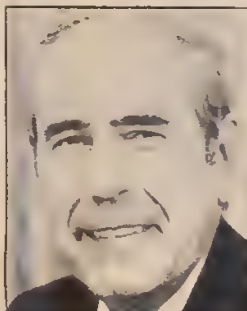
For the third time in five years, Dallas officials looked outside the agency for Rathburn's replacement, choosing Bennie Click, executive assistant chief of the Phoenix Police Department, to succeed Rathburn. Click, 51, brought to Dallas a reputation as a hands-on police manager who had won praise in his former jurisdiction for his community-outreach programs and his leadership of an anti-drug program that emphasizes user accountability. Click began his new duties in June.

Bicoastal bye-byes

Several high-profile police chiefs who were among the nation's senior big-agency executives decided to turn in their badges in 1993. In March, Baltimore County, Md., Police Chief Cornelius Behan announced his retirement after a 47-year policing career, 16 of them as chief of the 1,400-officer county force. Behan, 68, served in the New York Police Department for 31 years, where he rose to the rank of Chief of Patrol, the second highest uniformed position, before heading to Baltimore County. It was there that Behan, one of the most respected names in U.S. law enforcement, instituted a Citizen-Oriented Police Enforcement program, which trained officers to respond to the needs of specific neighborhoods, and gained a reputation as a forceful advocate of gun control. Deputy Chief Michael Gambrell, 50, whom Behan had personally groomed as his successor, became the agency's chief in September.

Another NYPD alumnus, Seattle Police Chief Patrick S. Fitzsimons, 63, announced in July that he would retire from the post he held for 15 years. The 37-year law enforcement veteran, who rose through the ranks in New York to become deputy chief in charge of the busy Manhattan South borough command, was credited by Seattle Mayor Norm Rice with shaping the Police Department into "one of the most respected, most imitated law enforcement organizations in the nation." Early this month, Rice tapped San Diego Assistant Police Chief Norm Stamper, 49, as Fitzsimons' replacement.

Stamper had been passed over to replace retiring San Diego Police Chief Boh Burgreen, who stepped down last spring, ending a 33-year career with the agency. Burgreen, credited with forging a closer relationship between police and San Diego residents, was replaced by Assistant Chief Jerry Sanders in May. Sanders, 42, who formerly headed the department's Office of Diversity and was a popular choice among the city's minority leaders, said he would enhance community-policing efforts by assigning officers to patrol particular communities, rather than putting them on beats that



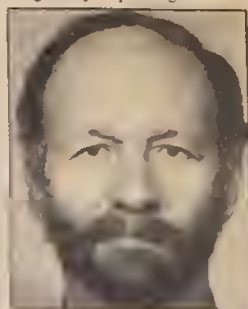
Behan: "Almost everything in our business has changed in the past 50 years — the philosophies, the technologies, the strategies. What didn't change? Good people need to be protected from the bad."

cross traditional neighborhood boundaries.

New worlds to explore

For a few chiefs, retirement meant pursuing interests far beyond the realm of policing. Madison, Wis., Police Chief David Couper switched from a man of the badge to a man of the cloth when he began his studies at an Episcopal seminary this fall. Couper, 55, retired in August, ending a 33-year policing career —

21 of them spent as head of the innovative 315-officer Madison PD. Couper's contributions to law enforcement were acknowledged in May when he received the Police Executive Research Forum's National Leadership Award. He was succeeded by Montgomery County, Md., police Maj. Richard K. Williams in August. Williams, 52, is the first black man to serve as the Madison police chief.



Couper: "One can certainly say that anybody who's been a cop for 30 years certainly knows sin."

Former Portland, Ore., Police Chief Tom Potter, 52, an architect of that agency's ambitious five-year plan to embrace community policing, may next be found sifting through the dirt of an archeological dig seeking clues about past civilizations. Potter, whose retirement ended a 27-year law enforcement career, said he planned to return to college to study archeology. Deputy Chief Charles Moose, an 18-year veteran of the Portland Police Bureau, succeeded Potter. Among Moose's first tasks was to redraft the five-year plan with a goal of institutionalizing community policing throughout the entire agency. Moose also showed his support for the idea that officers should live in the communities they serve, by moving into a crime-blighted section of the city.

Faces in a crowd

Boise, Idaho, Police Chief James Carvino, who served as chief of the 165-officer department since 1989, stepped down in September, ending a 38-year career in public-sector law enforcement. Carvino, 57, whose résumé boasts stints as head of the U.S. Capitol Police and deputy director of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Liaison Services, is currently vice president of worldwide corporate security for the Morrison Knudsen Corp. Capi Larry Paulson succeeded Carvino as chief in Boise. Carvino's retirement from law enforcement required that he also give up his position as president of the Police Executive Research Forum. Boston Police Commissioner William F. Bratton succeeded Carvino in that post in October.

Jesse L. Campbell, a 24-year veteran of the Hartford, Conn., Police Department, was chosen in June as chief of the 410-officer agency, the first black man to hold the post. Campbell, who succeeded retiring Chief Ronald J. Loranger, pledged to wrest the city from gangs whose violent turf disputes have instilled fear among the law-abiding residents of Connecticut's capital. Oakland, Calif., also got its first black police chief when Joseph Samuels Jr., who had left the department two years ago to be the Fresno, Calif., police chief, returned to succeed George T. Hart, who retired after a 20-year tenure.

Tallahassee, Fla., Police Chief Melvin Tucker, 50, was set to step down from his post of 14 years on Dec. 31, saying it was time to allow younger colleagues "with new ideas and energy" to take on the exhausting, frustrating battle against crime. Tucker, who also served as chief in Asheville and Hickory, N.C., and Morristown, Tenn., was to be succeeded by Assistant Police Chief Thomas R. Coe, a 20-year veteran of the 350-officer agency. Joseph M. Ortice Jr., a 25-year veteran of the New Orleans Police Department, became the 1,560-officer agency's superintendent in August, replacing Arnesta Taylor, who retired.

Elaine Hedtke, the first woman ever to head the Tucson, Ariz., Police Department, resigned her position in November after being named to a commission that will oversee the city's annexation plan. In an unusual arrangement, Hedtke will lead the commission.

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On The Record, 1993:

"Any real capable police administrator in the country should seek this job if they want to work, and work hard. If somebody wants to retire and take it easy, this is not a job for them."

-- Dallas Police Chief William Rathburn, upon retiring after two years in office to head security operations for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

Compound errors in Waco

Few people outside Waco, Texas, had ever heard of Vernon Wayne Howell, a self-anointed Biblical prophet who rechristened himself David Koresh and was known to his loyal followers as the "Lamb of God." That changed on Feb. 28, when the 33-year-old leader of the Branch Davidian movement — a splinter sect of the Seventh Day Adventists that came under Koresh's control after a 1987 shootout with a rival — earned himself a place of infamy in U.S. law enforcement history when he and his followers engaged in a deadly shootout with U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents. The 45-minute firefight, which began as nearly 100 ATF agents converged on the cult's Mount Carmel compound to arrest Koresh on firearms violations, left four agents and six Branch Davidians dead, many more wounded, and marked the start of a 51-day standoff, the longest in U.S. law enforcement history.

The siege ended in a deadly blaze on April 19, when, on the orders of Attorney General Janet Reno, FBI armored vehicles moved in to tear-gas the heavily fortified compound to force those inside, which included many children, to surrender. The plan backfired when the box-like wooden structure burst into flames, immolating Koresh, 75 sect members and their children. A handful of cult members who survived the holocaust by fleeing the burning structure claimed the fires were set by the tanks that had knocked down walls and overturned kerosene lamps used for lighting in the compound, which had been left without electricity in yet another fruitless attempt to end the siege. Authorities later concluded that the blaze was intentionally set by cult members and that many of those who died inside were killed not by the flames and smoke, but by gunfire. Koresh, whose ramblings to negotiators in the weeks prior to the blaze contained scores of apocalyptic references from the New Testament's Book of Revelation, had apparently fulfilled one of his own fire and brimstone-laden prophecies.

Had ATF agents succeeded in apprehending Koresh without a violent confrontation, the raid would have been chalked up as a

success for the 20-year-old law enforcement agency, and likely would have garnered few headlines outside the east-central Texas town. But the loss of life suffered by both sides, the challenges of dealing with a charismatic, fiery religious leader like Koresh, and concern for the safety of those who remained in the compound through much of the siege made the Waco incident unique. It led to the resignation of ATF Director Stephen J. Higgins just days before the release of a highly critical Treasury Department report that said the initial raid should have been abandoned because the element of surprise had been lost. Several other ATF officials resigned or were suspended because of the botched raid.

The incident also represented a baptism of fire for Reno, who was on the job only five weeks when she made the decision to tear-gas the compound. Reno's insistence on taking full responsibility for the disaster — in a non-stop series of TV appearances following after the Waco debacle — gained her a measure of respect in the new Administration and with the public. She offered to resign her post, but President Clinton refused to accept the offer.

A Stack of Reports

What had gone wrong during the initial raid and in the ensuing attempt to end the standoff peacefully? Could a similar tragedy be averted in the future? The answers to these and a host of other questions may lie in the stack of reports generated by the events in Waco, and in the numerous recommendations of experts that those reports contain.

Of the two major reports on the Waco episode — one by the Treasury Department on the initial ATF raid, the other prepared by the Justice Department on the siege and its fiery end — the Treasury report was the most damning, placing the blame for the raid's failure squarely in the lap of senior ATF officials and on-scene commanders. It said raid planners and commanders had reassured top Treasury officials that the mission would be aborted

On The Record, 1993:

"They are coming; the time has come."

— According to an undercover agent, what cult leader David Koresh told his Branch Davidian followers just before ATF agents raided the cult's fortified compound in Waco, Texas, in February.

if the element of surprise was lost. The Treasury Department's Office of Enforcement was unable to fully exercise its oversight authority, the report added, because "ATF gave Enforcement fewer than 48 hours' notice that it was about to embark on the biggest raid in its history."

"In the end, this is less a story of wrong choices made than one of choices not made at all as the momentum of the massive operation — left unchecked by the raid commanders and ATF management — carried it inexorably forward, with speed substituted for reflection and inquiry," the report said. "Anxiety, fear, bravado and the desire to accomplish the raid's objectives combine to put pressure on the raid participants to go forward."

Four field officials — Phillip J. Chojnacki, special agent in

The year in focus: room at the top

Continued from Page 17

as well as serve as assistant chief in charge of the Police Department's human services bureau. No successor had been named at press time.

Group dynamics

A number of law enforcement's professional organizations also witnessed leadership changes, including the Police Executive Research Forum, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. At PERF, Chuck Wexler, a former Boston police official, was named executive director in April. In Boston, the 42-year-old Wexler headed the Community Disorder Unit and served as operations assistant to former Police Commissioner Joseph Jordan. He was also a special assistant to William Bennett, the first director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Wexler succeeded Darrel W. Stephens, who left PERF to become Police Chief of St. Petersburg, Fla.

CALEA officials named three-term Fairfax County, Va., Sheriff M. Wayne Huggins as executive director in March. A former Secret Service agent and Virginia State Police officer who also served as director of the National Institute of Corrections, Huggins served as a member of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections from 1984 to 1990. At CALEA, he succeeded Kenneth H. Medeiros, who died in November 1992 of a heart attack.

Joseph M. Wright, 48, a long-time university dean who most recently served as the chief deputy administrator of Detroit's 36th District Court, became executive director of NOBLE, the 3,500-member organization that aims to promote diversity in police ranks and improved relations with minority constituents.

Greensboro, N.C., Police Chief Sylvester Daughtry Jr. was inaugurated as IACP president during the association's 100th annual conference, held in St. Louis in October. Daughtry used the occasion to urge Congress to heed law enforcement concerns as it hashes out anti-crime legislation. St. Peters, Mo., Police Chief Ronald S. Neuhauser was elected sixth vice president of the IACP.

A sense of closure

The year also brought to a close several wrenching criminal cases against police officers accused of brutality and other misconduct. The Rodney King beating case in Los Angeles, which began with the March 1991 videotaped beating of the black

motorist, has reverberated throughout law enforcement. The acquittals in April 1992 of four officers accused of beating King sparked widespread unrest in Los Angeles and several other cities that left scores dead and billions of dollars in damages.

On April 17 of this year, a Federal jury convicted Los Angeles police Sgt. Stacy Koon and Officer Laurence Powell of violating King's civil rights during the beating. Two other officers, Theodore Briseno and Timothy Wind, were also acquitted by the Federal jury. Though braced for the worst, Los Angeles police reported no violence in response to the verdicts. In October, Koon and Powell surrendered to authorities to begin serving the 2-year prison terms they were sentenced to in August.

Los Angeles weathered other jitters as its residents awaited the outcome of another case with roots in the King beating — that of two black men accused of beating white truck driver Reginald Denny nearly to death at the onset of the 1992 riots. On Dec. 7, Superior Court Judge John Ouderkirk sentenced Damian Williams, 20, to a maximum 10-year prison sentence for beating Denny and attacking other motorists. His co-defendant, Henry Watson, 29, worked out a plea agreement with prosecutors after a jury in October acquitted him of most of the charges he faced. Ouderkirk sentenced Watson to three years probation and 320 hours of community service.

Miami police also went on alert during the Memorial Day

weekend after an Orlando jury acquitted suspended Miami Police Officer William Lozano of manslaughter in the 1989 shooting that killed a black motorcyclist and led to his passenger's death. The initial incident set off three days of rioting in the predominantly black Overtown and Liberty City sections of Miami that left one person dead. To avert a recurrence of civil strife, police officials deployed more than 1,000 officers on 12-hour shifts, backed up by 200 National Guardsmen. Scattered minor incidents were reported, police said, but nothing on the scale approaching the disturbances in 1989. Lozano's trial had bounced from one Florida city to another in an effort to find an impartial jury. The officer was initially convicted of manslaughter, but an appeals court ordered a new trial, saying a Miami jury acted out of fear that an acquittal would result in more rioting. In September, Federal prosecutors announced that they lacked sufficient evidence to bring civil rights charges against Lozano.

In Detroit, two white officers were convicted Aug. 23 of murdering black motorist Malice Green, who sustained severe head injuries after being beaten with heavy police flashlights in November 1992. Ex-officers Larry Nevers and Walter Budzyn were convicted of murder, and a third former officer, Robert Lessnau, was acquitted of an assault charge. The case strained racial relations, but did not result in civil violence, possibly because of a plea made by Green's sister, Sherry. "We don't want to remember him like that," she said shortly after the verdicts. The officers were sentenced to lengthy prison terms — Nevers to 12-25 years and Budzyn to 8-18 years.

On The Record, 1993:

"He was the John Dillinger of this era, and no one will ever replace him for sheer terror and megalomania."

— Tom Cash, special agent in charge of the Drug Enforcement Administration's Miami office, on the late Colombian cocaine kingpin Pablo Escobar.

If you live by the sword. . .

Pablo Escobar Gaviria was seen by many as the man responsible for immeasurable misery and heartbreak in his native Colombia and in the United States because of his position as head of the infamous Medellin cocaine cartel. Hundreds of thousands of people in both countries became addicted to cocaine processed and shipped by the cartel, which was also accused of orchestrating scores of political assassinations and murders in Colombia. Escobar continued to control the cartel from a lavish prison he built for himself after surrendering under an amnesty program in 1991. The billionaire cocaine trafficker fled the compound when the Colombian Government moved to imprison him for real. Escobar's number came up for good on Dec. 2, when he died in a hail of bullets fired by Colombian security forces who had tracked him to a Medellin hideout. While drug enforcement officials acknowledged that Escobar's death would have little effect on the flow of cocaine into the United States, his death was seen as a victory in the Colombian Government's effort to wrest authority from the powerful cocaine cartels.

The FBI sees three options at Waco: 'gas, gas and gas'

charge of the ATF's Houston Division; Charles D. Sarabyn, assistant SAC of the Houston Division, Pete Mastin, the operation's deputy tactical commander, and Jim Cavanaugh, the operation's deputy tactical commander — had the authority to stop the raid. They failed to do so, even after they learned Koresh had been tipped off within 40 minutes of the raid's start. A TV cameraman sent to cover the story lost his way and asked a letter carrier for directions to the compound. The carrier turned out to be a cult member who went ahead to warn Koresh about the raid as Koresh spoke with an undercover agent, Robert Rodriguez. Afterward, apparently referring to the news he had received, Koresh uttered: "He who kills me kills the Kingdom of God and that includes the ATF and the National Guard."

Koresh's statements were reported to the field commanders but Sarabyn was satisfied there would be no resistance from the Branch Davidians, based on Rodriguez's report that Koresh was reading the Bible and was unarmed when the agent fled the compound. Forty minutes elapsed between the time Rodriguez left Mount Carmel and the ambush of ATF agents — time enough for Koresh and his followers to arm and position themselves.

Instead of abandoning the raid, field commanders, specifically Chojnacki and Sarabyn, ordered preparations speeded up. "ATF decision makers failed to realize that surprise was critical to the success of 'Operation Trojan Horse'" the report said. "They hurried up when they should have slowed down."

Less Than the Truth

The report also disclosed that in the days following the raid, numerous ATF officials were less than truthful about what happened at the Mount Carmel compound. Chojnacki and Sarabyn reportedly failed to write a required planning document until five days after the raid, and later altered it after the Texas Rangers requested a copy for their investigation. Hartnett and Conroy, the ATF's two top enforcement officials, and David Troy, chief of the ATF intelligence division, "soon began to make false or misleading public statements about the raid."

Higgins, "relying on their reports from Waco, unknowingly made similar statements," the report said. "To some extent, these misstatements were the product of inaccurate, untruthful or misleading information from Sarabyn and Chojnacki about what they had learned from [Rodriguez] before deciding to go forward with the raid." The officials "stuck to their original story," even when evidence mounted that the raid had lost its element of surprise, "thereby misleading the public and undermining the integrity of their agency," the report said.

The 501-page report also said the agency failed to consider ways in which agents could grab Koresh away from the compound, citing at least a half-dozen occasions when he left Mount Carmel in the months before the raid. Nor did planners receive adequate intelligence about whether there would be armed guards at the compound, and where cult members would be at the time of the raid. The plan also failed to "place commanders where they could make informed, considered decisions and maintain control over the day's events," said the document, which pointed out that Chojnacki could not communicate effectively with other officials during the critical half-hour before the raid began because he was in a helicopter. Nor was a contingency plan in place that would address the worst-case scenario that the raid eventually became.

As leaks about the sharply critical nature of the Treasury inquiry surfaced, ATF Director Higgins announced his resignation from the agency he had led since 1982. In a terse Sept. 27 letter to Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, Higgins said: "Continuing discussions with Treasury departmental officials lead me to believe that the department and I have substantially different views for the future of ATF following the Waco review."

The shakeup at ATF continued on Sept. 30, the day the Treasury report was released, when Bentsen suspended the five ATF officials who bore the brunt of the criticisms. Bentsen said the Treasury Department's inspector general would review their cases and decide whether to refer them to the Justice Department to determine if criminal laws were violated. Two of those suspended, Hartnett and Conroy, resigned Oct. 2, saying in a joint statement they did not agree with the findings of the Treasury report.

Bentsen added that in the future, a major raid like the assault on Waco would need clearance by the assistant secretary for enforcement, and promised further supervisory training for such operations.

DoJ Report Places No Blame

The Justice Department's report, which focused on the siege, the FBI's attempts to end the standoff peacefully, and the standoff's deadly end, contrasted sharply with the Treasury report in its

unwillingness to place blame for the outcome on either DoJ or FBI officials. (Sources have said, however, that the outside experts who contributed to the report had been directed to be "nonjudgmental" in their analysis.) The massive, four-volume document's main report to Deputy Attorney General Philip B. Heymann concluded with a brief statement that exonerated law enforcement agencies of any guilt for the disastrous end

to the standoff. The incident "required an exceptional response by law enforcement," it said. "Unfortunately, despite the efforts of law enforcement, the incident had an exceptionally tragic ending."

The Justice Department document also included an evaluation on the handling of the crisis, prepared by former Assistant Attorney General Edward Dennis Jr., which also absolved both the DoJ and the FBI, declaring that Koresh himself was responsible for the tragedy that resulted. Dennis concluded that the loss of life resulted from Koresh's "determined efforts to choreograph his own death and the deaths of his followers in a confrontation with Federal authorities to fulfill Koresh's apocalyptic prophesy. The deaths of Koresh, his followers and their children...were not the result of a flaw in the gas plan or the negotiations strategy."

Dennis also found that the FBI "exhibited extraordinary restraint and handled the crisis with great professionalism" once it became involved in the operation shortly after the Feb. 28 ATF raid. No shots were ever fired by the FBI during the 51-day standoff, he noted, even after agents came under fire during the tear-gas operation.

Dennis said the bureau had "developed a coherent negotiating strategy to talk the Davidians out." But in a muted criticism of that strategy, Dennis noted that an ATF representative assigned to work in the FBI command post observed "growing disagreements and tension" between FBI negotiators, who wanted to continue efforts to end the siege peacefully, and its tactical team, which wanted to blast the compound with blaring music and the screams of rabbits being slaughtered, to exert psychological pressure that would force the Branch Davidians out.

Others, including an FBI official who served as a communications liaison between negotiators and the FBI's hostage rescue team also reported that "an adversarial relationship had developed" between the negotiating and tactical components. Nonetheless, Dennis concluded, "Despite these conflicts, I am not confident that more members would have left the compound if the negotiating strategy had been followed more rigorously." The failure of negotiators to get more Branch Davidians to leave the compound was rooted more in the cult members' "total allegiance to Koresh that was unpredictable.... Koresh could not be pressured into leaving the compound, and whatever bound Koresh and his followers was apparently stronger than either force or reason."

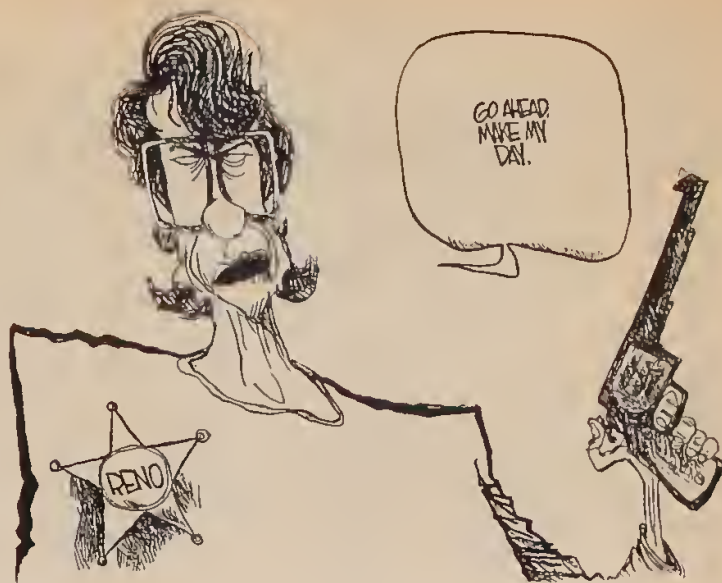
Dennis also concluded that Reno had been "adequately briefed" on the plan to tear-gas the compound, after it was agreed that "an indefinite siege was not a realistic option." Reno "considered all viable options and realistically considered the risks.... She also independently consulted medical experts on the effects of CS gas.... [and] expressed concern about the effects of the CS gas on the children and pregnant women in the compound."

Dennis did not address Reno's assertion after the siege that she had ordered the tear gas attack because "babies [inside the compound] were being beaten." But the larger DoJ report on the incident said that "there was no direct evidence indicating that Koresh engaged in any physical or sexual abuse of children during the standoff."

Reno's decision, the report added, "was more influenced by other significant issues, such as the difficulty in maintaining perimeter security at the compound, the unanimous conclusion of the negotiators and the experts that Koresh was not coming out, the Davidians' plentiful food and water supply, the deteriorating sanitary conditions inside the compound, the safety precautions included in the tear gas plan, and the unanimous agreement of her top advisers in the Justice Department and the FBI that the tear gas plan represented the only viable option left for the government."

Mass Suicide Ruled Out

Negotiators concluded that Branch Davidians would not commit mass suicide, based on evaluations of behavioral scientists and statements of Koresh and cult members who indicated their beliefs prohibited them from killing themselves. "David Koresh held the



fate of his followers in his hands," said Dennis. "In the end, being unsuccessful in maneuvering law enforcement to bring about the prophetic martyrdom he sought, in a last and fatal act of manipulation, he choreographed his own death and the deaths of most of his followers. This was the final act of a man who held himself out to be God."

A coda to the flurry of reports on the Waco standoff — and clearly the most critical assessment — was issued in November. Written by Dr. Alan Stone, a Harvard University professor of psychiatry and law who was one of the 10 experts selected to review the incident and make recommendations, the report blasted the actions of Reno and the FBI, asserting that they contributed to the Branch Davidians' mass suicide. Stone concluded that FBI commanders "failed to give adequate consideration to their own behavioral science and negotiations experts...and embarked on a misguided and punishing law enforcement strategy that contributed to the tragic ending at Waco."

Stone said the FBI ignored warnings from its own team of negotiators and behavioral scientists "about the potentially fatal consequences" of applying tactical pressure on "unconventional" groups like the Branch Davidians. The shift from "conciliatory negotiations" to "tactical pressure alone" left few choices available to end the standoff, Stone said. "By the time [Reno] made her decision, the noose was closed, and, as one agent told me, the FBI believed they had 'three options — gas, gas, gas.'"

The FBI went forward with the assumption that Koresh and his followers "like ordinary persons, would respond to pressure in the form of a closing circle of armed vehicles and conclude that survival was in their self-interest, and surrender," Stone added. The decision was made, he said, in the face of "direct empirical evidence" to support assumptions that "the Branch Davidians...were in the 'gamble with death' mode."

Stone also criticized Reno's approval of the FBI tear-gas plan, saying that the injection of the substance into the compound "actually threatened the safety of the children.... It is difficult to understand why a person whose primary concern was the safety of the children would agree to the FBI's plan. It certainly makes it more difficult to believe that the health and safety of the children was our primary concern."

Other members of the panel of 10 law enforcement and behavioral science experts convened by DoJ officials to review Waco offered a variety of recommendations to improve the handling of future hostage/barricade incidents. In a separate report, Heymann proposed that a significant number of their recommendations be adopted. He proposed that Federal agencies devise a strict definition of complex hostage/barricade situations and make the FBI the lead Federal agency to deal with them and other domestic terrorist operations.

Other recommendations by Heymann — based on those made by the panel of experts — include:

- ¶ Double the size of the FBI's Hostage Rescue Team from 50 to 100 people;
- ¶ Select and train "crisis managers" to serve as on-scene commanders during hostage/barricade situations;
- ¶ Increase the number of negotiators based at the FBI Academy;
- ¶ Integrate behavioral science experts into the training process and dispatch them as part of the crisis-management team;
- ¶ Conduct training exercises that include top DoJ decision-makers.
- ¶ Standardize SWAT team training and equipment,
- ¶ Do not invite the media to participate in law enforcement operations or give advance notice of such missions;
- ¶ Establish a pool of behavioral science experts who will be available to consult with Federal law enforcement officials;
- ¶ Establish a data base of information about hostage/barricade situations worldwide,
- ¶ Continuing to promote research into non-lethal and less-lethal technologies

On The Record, 1993:

"People think they can stop the drug traffic by putting people in jail and by having terribly long sentences. Of course, it doesn't do any good."

— U.S. District Judge Whitman Knapp, announcing his refusal to preside over drug-related cases as a way of protesting Federal drug policies and sentencing guidelines.

"Penalties have been increased enormously without having any impact. It's just a futile endeavor, a waste of taxpayers' money."

-- U.S. District Judge Jack B. Weinstein, echoing Knapp's action.

Montana

by the law enforcement agency that made the arrest. The law also calls for \$50 fines against minors for attempting to purchase alcohol, even if the attempt to buy was unsuccessful... A study for the state Board of Crime Control finds that Montana ranks 44th nationally in per-capita expenditures for criminal justice, spending \$146.79 per capita, compared to the national average of \$261.

NOVEMBER: The state Law Enforcement Academy begins a recruitment drive in high schools to get more females to join police forces. Statistics show there are only 68 female law enforcement officers in the state, or 4 percent of total law enforcement personnel, compared to the U.S. average of 9 percent.

Nebraska

FEBRUARY: The State Patrol seizes nearly 800 pounds of cocaine in two busts within days of each other. The estimated value of the seizures is \$26 million.

MARCH: Omaha's Creighton University will receive 3,000 unclaimed books recovered by the FBI. The rare volumes were stolen by bibliophile Stephen Blumberg, who was convicted of the thefts two years ago. Bureau officials said they had tried to trace the books' owners but had decided to donate the books to the university because the staff had helped to identify many of the works... A joint investigation by Omaha police, the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms yields the biggest crack cocaine bust in Omaha history — 11 pounds worth an estimated \$1 million. Six suspects are in custody.

APRIL: Omaha officials fear a violent summer after a spate of 21 shootings killed four people and wounded 15 others.

JUNE: The Legislature approves a bill prohibiting people under the age of 21 from driving with a blood-alcohol level of 0.02 percent or higher.

JULY: Quiet negotiations between Omaha city officials and police and

firefighters unions yield a civilian review board in a process that appears to be free from the acrimony surrounding their formation in other cities. In a break from traditional civilian review board practice, Omaha's new nine-member Citizen Review Board will be required to undergo background checks and participate in a four-week training session to familiarize them with the operations, practices, policies and procedures of the police and fire departments... The Lancaster County Board is requested to fund enhanced security measures at the courthouse in Lincoln, following the attempted escape of two inmates.

AUGUST: Ronald Caples, ex-Nemaha County sheriff's deputy, is sentenced to eight years in prison after pleading guilty to selling drugs to an undercover officer.

SEPTEMBER: A man convicted of drunken driving is ordered by an Omaha judge to carry photos of his 14-year-old victim's dead body for five years. In addition, Terrance Hughes, 47, must spend 204 days in jail and speak out about the lives he ruined... State law enforcement organizations begin sponsoring a 24-hour crime victim-assistance hotline — 1-800-944-NCVC.

OCTOBER: The State Patrol will use an \$82,000 grant from the state Office of Highway Safety for overtime so officers can step up enforcement efforts against drunken drivers. Buffalo and Oawson counties will be the initial targets because of their high rates of alcohol-related traffic deaths... Gov. Ben Nelson announces a three-pronged attack on youth violence that utilizes regional workshops, a youth advisory council that will meet four times a year and state and Federal aid... Two Omaha police officers — 24-year veteran Dennis Outton and 22-year veteran Richard Liddick — receive the Police Department's Medal of Valor for rescuing two men from a burning house last June.

NOVEMBER: More than 500 habitual drunken drivers in Dawson, Lancaster and Madison counties begin receiving letters urging them to seek substance-abuse treatment. State Police officials say the letters are part of a pilot project aimed in part at reducing OUI-related fatalities.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Brenda Smith, who became the state's first black female police officer when she joined the Omaha Police Department in 1980, is promoted to major in June.

Nevada

FEBRUARY: The Washoe County Sheriff's Department launches a drug-testing program aimed at testing job applicants, deputies assigned to drug investigations and employees seeking promotions... Two Las Vegas officers involved in a fatal shooting are placed on administrative leave with pay pending a coroner's inquest.

APRIL: A bill making stalking a crime is unanimously approved by the Assembly.

MAY: A Reno police officer who resigned amid accusations of contributing to the delinquency of a minor but then won his job back will not face criminal charges because the statute of limitations has run out... A bill that would allow for the early release of dying prisoners too sick to commit any crimes is approved by an Assembly committee. The measure could save the state \$1 million annually.

JUNE: Three Washoe County deputies are considering suing the county because it refuses to reimburse them for \$2,000 worth of personal items stolen during a recent burglary.

JULY: Ex-state trooper Donnell Washington is given four months in jail and five years probation for trying to extort sexual favors from two women in exchange for dropping traffic tickets.

SEPTEMBER: Las Vegas police arrest a man who they say robbed a bank and then began passing out \$100 bills to passers-by... Reno police Lieut. Ondra Berry is suspended for six weeks without pay because he gave testing information to a police recruit. Berry admitted he made a mistake, officials say. In May, Berry received the 1992 Gary P. Hayes Memorial Award from the Police Executive Research Forum.

OCTOBER: A Las Vegas police sergeant who helped slow a rampaging mob angered by the acquittals of Los Angeles police officers in the Rodney King beating case is named 1993 Police Officer of the Year by Parade Magazine and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Sgt. Rory Tuggle, 34, is honored for his efforts to prevent an escalation of violence that occurred in the aftermath of the April 1992 acquittals.

NOVEMBER: Clark County officials

shelve a plan supported by police that bans teen-age cruising on the Las Vegas Strip, saying they'll examine other ways to ease crime and traffic congestion.

New Hampshire

MAY: A man is charged with lewd conduct and invasion of privacy on suspicion of pointing a video camera hidden in a bag up the dresses of unsuspecting women at a Salem mall.

JUNE: Gov. Steve Merrill's opposition to a bill making hypodermic needles available without prescription stands as the House fails to override his veto. Merrill said he opposes the measure because he feared it would encourage drug abuse and could pose a danger to children.

JULY: Under a procedural change announced by state officials, new techniques and videotaped interviews will replace the anatomically correct dolls investigators now use in questioning children in sexual abuse cases.

AUGUST: A lawsuit is filed against the Town of Tilton by a woman who claims Police Officer Adam Roy made sexual advances toward her after taking a sexual assault report in August 1992.

NOVEMBER: State Representative Donna Sytek says she will sponsor a bill that calls for a donation of state land for a memorial to police officers killed in the line of duty... The state Supreme Court rules that landlords may be liable for attacks on their property. The ruling sends back to Federal court a lawsuit filed by a woman after she was raped in the parking lot of her apartment complex.

New Jersey

JANUARY: Anthony Casso, reputed head of the Lucchese organized-crime family, is captured by Federal agents in Mount Olive. Casso had been on the run for 32 months... A new law calls for the death penalty for drug kingpins who commit murder in the course of doing business.

FEBRUARY: Jack Suarez, an 11-year veteran of the State Police, pleads guilty to stealing crack from an evidence locker. He faces 10 years in prison under a plea bargain and has been suspended from the force.

MARCH: A legislative task force proposes stricter penalties for juveniles convicted of crimes involving motor vehicles. The proposals include trying juveniles in adult court, giving judges the option of sending convicted offenders to boot camp and forcing parents to pay restitution for their child's car theft. For offenses involving injury or death, perpetrators could face up to 10 years in prison... The state Senate votes unanimously not to overturn the state's ban on assault weapons. Earlier in the month, the Legislature failed to override Gov. Jim Florio's veto of a bill that would have weakened the state's ban on assault weapons... According to a report, the state has more juvenile arrests than any other jurisdiction except Florida, New York and the District of Columbia... Three former Glen Ridge high school athletes are convicted of raping a mentally

retarded girl.

APRIL: Funding to hire up to 2,000 new police officers, a "gun-free" zone around schools and a fraud hotline geared to seniors are among 50 anti-crime measures proposed by Republican lawmakers... Newark Mayor Sharpe James and the city's police union sign a three-year contract entitling officers with 10 years of experience to a base salary of \$45,144... Alarmed by a record 51 murders last year, a group of Camden church leaders asks Gov. Florio to declare a state of emergency in the city and increase police patrols... Trenton police Officer Earl Hill pleads guilty to departmental charges of using excessive force. Hill was suspended for 30 days and ordered to take sensitivity training but was acquitted in February of charges stemming from a 1991 beating... A teen-ager shot by police as he drove a car stolen from an officer's mother files a \$50 million Federal civil rights suit against the city of Newark and the officers involved... State Police administer the first entrance exam in five years. Recruits, who start at \$37,067, must have a college degree, or two years of college and police or military experience.

MAY: State police officials hotly deny allegations of systemic racism brought by black troopers in an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission complaint. The charges filed by six black troopers include failure to consider black troopers for advancement, promotion or special assignment; denial of transfers; allowing a racially hostile work environment, and selectively and unfairly enforcing regulations against black troopers. According to State Police Supt., Col. Justin J. Ontino, discrimination is not tolerated by the agency.

JUNE: John Sczyrek, 30, a Newark police detective, is shot and killed at the Essex County Courthouse shortly before he is due to testify against two men on drugs and weapons charges. A clerk-typist in the Superior Court's probation department is charged with smuggling a .357 Magnum revolver used to kill Sczyrek past metal detectors. The alleged gunman, part of a small drug ring operating in Newark and North Carolina, is captured a few blocks from the courthouse... Gov. Jim Florio signs a bill allowing victims of hate crimes to sue their assailants for damages... The New Jersey Board of Regulatory Commissioners is expected to consider a request from New Jersey Bell to allow customers to block use of its Caller ID service. The New Jersey chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, acting at the behest of the New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women, petitioned the agency, claiming the service endangers abused women hiding from spouses.

JULY: The New Jersey Supreme Court rules that law enforcement officers are immune from liability in "hot pursuit" incidents that result in death or injury, except in cases where police engage in "willful misconduct" during the chase... Jersey City police officers Valerie Archibald and Joanne Reynolds file sexual harassment charges, saying other officers distributed obscenity-laced cartoons picturing the two officers as cows... Camden is awarded a \$600,000 grant to hire 18 more police officers, while eight State Police officers will be added to the city's 25-trooper contingent... State Police officials deny claims by former trooper Kenneth Wilson that he was told to use racially based profiles to stop motorists for drug searches. The assertions surfaced

New Jersey

at a hearing on a motion to dismiss charges against 26 blacks... Gov. Florio signs a new law allowing terrorists whose acts result in death to be executed by lethal injection... Officials try to figure out how a mentally disabled man became trapped for a day in a New Lisbon police car, where he suffered a seizure and died of asphyxiation. The lock knobs, said officials, had recently been changed.

SEPTEMBER: State officials plan to hire 1,000 new police officers statewide this year and another 1,000 in 1994 in an effort to drive down rising crime rates... A man and a woman caught after a 100-mph chase through three towns are the first to be arrested under the state's new carjacking law and could face up to 30 years in prison if convicted... Zulima V. Farber, the state's Public Advocate, says she will challenge the tougher penalties for juvenile car thieves signed into law by Gov. Jim Florio. The measures, she says, prevent judges from crediting juveniles with time served before being convicted and sentenced... Authorities say that the Essex-Union Auto Theft Task Force, set up last year to deal with a rash of car thefts by juveniles, has cut the prevalence of the crime this year by 20 percent to 35 percent compared to 1992... A police officer-turned-bank robber is sentenced to 15 years in prison by a Federal judge in Newark. Allen R. Schott was regarded as a model detective in the Howell Township Police Department until his arrest and resignation in 1991 as a suspect in eight bank robberies.

OCTOBER: The leader of a self-styled "junior Mafia" is convicted of strangling a teen-ager the group considered a "snitch," in what has become known as the "Hail Mary" murder case. A jury in Paterson finds James Wanger, 19, guilty of killing Robert Solimine Jr., 17, as the victim recited the Hail Mary prayer. Three other teens pleaded guilty to the murder and fingered Wanger as the killer. He is later sentenced to life in prison with no parole for 40 years.

New Mexico

JANUARY: State Assistant Attorney General Margaret McLean says she will seek a state Supreme Court ruling on whether DNA evidence should be admissible as evidence in criminal trials. DNA evidence is currently barred by a state Court of Appeals decision... Volunteers form a gang task force and patrol the Las Cruces' Vista Middle School after the fatal stabbing of a teen and other violence.

FEBRUARY: Officials report DWI arrests in Silver City, Los Alamos, Gallup and Farmington dropped last year to 1,894, as compared to 2,016 in 1991.

MARCH: A bill currently being considered by the legislature proposes the installation of dashboard-mounted cameras in police cars to help document DWI arrests. The measure has the support of Milo Kirk, president of Mothers Against Drunk Driving... Senate-backed amendments to a Children's Code bill create new categories of juvenile criminals, allowing youths between the ages of 15 and 17 charged with serious crimes to be tried as juve-

niles but given adult sentences... Gov. Bruce King signs a measure allowing authorities to test convicted rapists for HIV infection.

MAY: Due to a lack of funds, the one-person Columbus police department will be abolished in favor of a contract with the Luna County Sheriff's Department.

JULY: A Federal civil court jury rules that no excessive force was used when Albuquerque police officers Phil Tsadiasi and Frank Poolheco fatally shot William Dismuke in 1989. Dismuke, a rancher, was being arrested for drunken driving at the time of the shooting.

OCTOBER: A random drug-testing program begins for Gallup city employees, including police, firefighters, heavy-equipment operators and bus drivers.

NOVEMBER: Two city employees file separate suits challenging Albuquerque's drug-testing policy, after they are fired for testing positive for drugs. The pair contend the policy violates their constitutional rights.

New York

JANUARY: New York City Mayor David Dinkins signs into law a historic bill creating an all-civilian board to investigate charges of police brutality. The board will have subpoena power and a staff of civilian investigators to look into complaints against officers... Nine-millimeter semiautomatic pistols are given to 1,000 New York City police officers in an expansion of a program to see whether the weapons should replace the .38-caliber revolvers now used... A three-member panel is appointed by New York City Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly to review the department's hostage-situation guidelines following the fatal police shooting of a woman who had been taken hostage in a bank robbery.

FEBRUARY: The NYPD institutes a training program to instruct officers in testifying. Police credibility on the stand has been a major issue since jurors who acquitted a black teenager in October of killing a Hasidic Jew during violent racial clashes in Crown Heights told reporters they did so because they did not believe police testimony in the case... Gov. Mario Cuomo appoints a special prosecutor to investigate allegations that State Police Troop C tampered with evidence in criminal cases... The World Trade Center in New York City is rocked by a powerful truck bomb set off in an underground parking garage Feb. 27. Six people are killed and hundreds are injured in the explosion, which was allegedly the work of Islamic fundamentalists.

MARCH: Sweeping changes in the way the New York State Police handle evidence are unveiled as the agency continues to investigate a scandal stemming from the admission of former investigator David L. Harding that he fabricated fingerprint evidence in at least four cases... The NYPD's efforts to switch to community policing have been hampered by a lack of in-service training for officers on the force prior to 1991 when the plan was launched, officials say... New York City police sergeants and lieutenants begin carrying shotguns as a disputed one-officer radio car program is implemented.

APRIL: The Manhattan District At-

torney's office announces plans for a special anti-corruption unit that will focus only on police cases and use non-traditional investigative techniques to build cases... Michael Dowd, the New York City police officer whose alleged cocaine trafficking sparked an ongoing review of police anti-corruption efforts, will cooperate with the Mollen Commission in hopes of receiving a reduced sentence.

MAY: Yonkers announces the formation of a civilian review panel comprising four civilians from outside the police department and four high-ranking police officials. The board will focus only on serious misconduct and brutality allegations... Prominent New York City Federal Judges Jack B. Weinstein and Whitman Knapp refuse to preside over drug-related cases in protest over national drug policies and sentencing guidelines. They say the only impact of a get-tough approach to drugs has been a massive increase in arrests... The NYPD will expand its definition of bias crimes to include AIDS sufferers, the mentally and physically disabled and recovering drug abusers and alcoholics... The NYPD should develop policy and training for human-shield incidents as well as increasing the amount and frequency of tactical and firearms training, a panel investigating hostage-situation guidelines finds.

JUNE: Ex-New York City police officer Michael Dowd pleads guilty to Federal racketeering and drug charges in exchange for a reduced sentence... First-time, non-violent criminals in New York City will begin reporting to automated instead of human probation officers. The plan is to allow less violent offenders to report to a kiosk that would identify the probationer through voice-recognition and video technology. No departmental charges will be filed against two white New York City Transit Police who fired 21 shots at a black undercover officer they mistook for a nigger. An internal investigation found the officers acted properly... New York City's Chief Medical Examiner Dr. Charles S. Hirsch concludes that an epileptic prisoner who died in police custody in May was beaten to death while he lay face down on the floor with his wrists manacled behind him... Authorities suspect that Joel Rifkin, 34, may be the state's

most prolific serial killer. Rifkin was arrested by New York State Police after the decomposing body of a woman was found in his pickup truck. Rifkin confessed to killing at least a dozen prostitutes. Authorities link Rifkin to at least 18 murders in a killing spree that began in 1991.

JULY: New York State Director of Criminal Justice Richard Gergenti releases the findings of his nine-month review of the Crown Heights riot. The report finds a "vacuum of leadership" that allowed the riot to rage for four days... Some New York state troopers will have their pay raised to the same level as local police in an effort to attract more officers to high-cost areas of the state such as New York City, Long Island, Westchester and Rockland counties. At the same time, Gov. Mario Cuomo is considering shifting some of the 300 troopers assigned to Long Island and New York City upstate to battle drug-related crime.

AUGUST: Six out of 10 adult New Yorkers tell pollsters it would not be difficult for them to obtain a gun... The NYPD says it will phase out the .38-caliber handguns officers use, replacing them with 9mm semiautomatics.

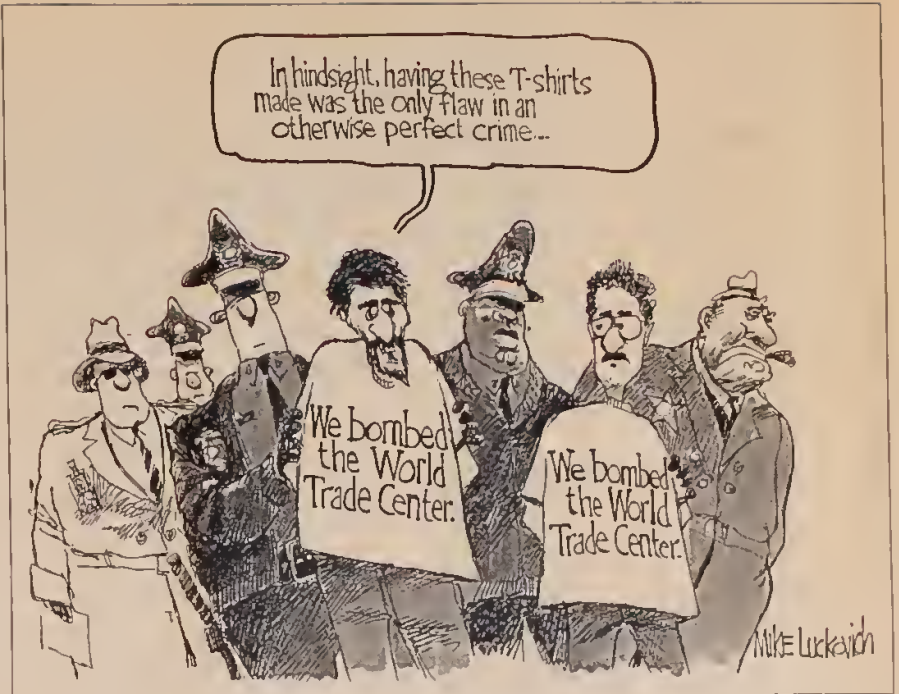
SEPTEMBER: In the settlement of a suit brought by environmental groups, New York City agrees to spend nearly \$8 million to remove lead from the soil of a Bronx park where a Police Department firing range and bomb disposal site is located... New York City Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly says he is considering hiring actors to impersonate criminals and spot corrupt officers... A Mount Vernon police officer is acquitted of manslaughter charges in connection with the fatal shooting of a Queens doctor in February. Det. Anthony Rozzi, who was accused of shooting Dr. Lenas Kakkoruas after he and his partner encountered him on a street, claimed the killing was accidental... The State Police receive \$50 million from the U.S. Justice Department and Customs Service, representing its share of cash seized from drug traffickers since 1986... New York City Schools Chancellor Ramon Cortines promises more metal detectors will be installed in schools after statistics show a 16-percent increase in assaults, robberies, sex offenses and weapon and drug possession in 1992-93. The

Mollen Commission begins 10 days of hearings on corruption in the NYPD. Those testifying include officers accused of beatings, robberies, and extorting cash from drug dealers, and conducting illegal raids of homes. Police investigators testify that police brass discouraged major corruption inquiries from 1986 to 1991... A jury acquits a New York State Police investigator of tampering with evidence in a 1991 robbery case. David M. Beers was the first of five investigators to contest charges that members of Troop C faked evidence from 1982 to 1992... The embattled head of the New York Police Department's Internal Affairs Division is transferred to the agency's management information bureau. Chief Robert Beatty had been criticized for his handling of internal investigations into police corruption.

OCTOBER: The largest recruit class in the 65-year history of the Port Authority Police Department, with 101 members, is sworn in... The Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority plans to arm 57 officers who will empty cash and tokens from toll booths every few hours. At least 25 toll-plaza robberies have been reported since Jan. 1... New York City Police Officer John Williamson, 25, dies of head injuries after being struck on the head with a 30-pound bucket of Spackle tossed from a rooftop as police were helping clear away double-parked cars. A 22-year-old man admits tossing the bucket from the roof of a building, but denies intentionally aiming for Williamson.

NOVEMBER: An autopsy concludes that pepper spray was a minor contributing factor in the death of a Mount Vernon man who died from cardiac arrest after being sprayed by police. A pathologist says a pre-existing heart condition and acute intoxication were the primary causes in the death.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Former Federal prosecutor Walter S. Mack Jr. is named to the newly created post of New York City Deputy Commissioner for Internal Affairs in May. Representative Thomas Manton, a former New York City police officer, is tapped in February to head to the House Administration Subcommittee on Personnel and Police, which oversees the U.S. Capitol Police Department.



North Carolina

FEBRUARY: The traffic violation records of 22 motorists who paid an employee \$50 to \$1,500 in bribes to alter them will be restored, says the Division of Motor Vehicles.

JUNE: Cary deploys a number of patrol car decoys, vinyl covered with a high-resolution, computer-painted image of a police cruiser, to get motorists to slow down.

JULY: A new state law lowers the blood-alcohol level for drunken drivers to .08 percent.

SEPTEMBER: Light penalties and tough economic times pave the way for the return of moonshining, according to alcohol agents, who report more arrests and seizures of illegal alcohol over the past three years than in the previous 15 years... A handful of law enforcement agencies either cancel or postpone plans to use cayenne pepper-based deterrent sprays in the wake of a report linking the substance to the death of a suspect while in police custody in July. A report by the state's Medical Examiner's Office says the death of Angelo Robinson, 24, was "precipitated" by the pepper spray used by Concord police officers to subdue him. Robinson's death sparked a violent protest in the city that left several people injured.

OCTOBER: Officials say that 16 state parolees have been charged with murder since June, which they say is evidence of a disturbing trend of freeing dangerous inmates to alleviate prison overcrowding... Two Charlotte-Mecklenburg police officers who were chasing a man they had spotted acting suspiciously near a car are shot to death in a wooded area. Officers Anthony A. Nobles and John T. Burnette, both 26, are killed. Police charge Alden Jerome Harden, 32, and recover a semiautomatic weapon believed to have been used in the killings.

North Dakota

JANUARY: Jamestown Police Chief Ed Steckler is fired after admitting to stealing three candy bars from a drug-store.

FEBRUARY: Fargo's Rape and Abuse Crisis Center records a 14-percent increase in victims served from 1991 to 1992.

MARCH: Gov. Ed Schafer is criticized by children's advocates for his veto of the "lap law," which would have allowed an adult to sit with a child witness during a criminal trial. Schafer maintains state law provides adequate protection for children testifying in trials... Ward County commissioners approve the purchase of a metal detector for courtroom security and three portable alarms. The security measures are prompted by the wounding of a judge last May.

APRIL: A dozen minimum-security inmates from the Missouri River Correctional Facility build a house in Lincoln in a public-private partnership effort.

On The Record, 1993:

"Community policing isn't a gimmick; it's not smoke and mirrors. It works — and not just in the soft, touchy-feely areas that are important, but in terms of law enforcement as well."

—Portland, Ore., Police Chief Tom Potter, architect of that department's community policing initiative.

The program aims to train inmates with job skills to be used when they are released.

MAY: Fargo Police Chief Ron Raftevo lobbies the City Commission to hire 11 more police officers. The city's ratio of officers, he says, is among the lowest in the state.

JULY: The Fargo City Commission considers a request for an anti-cruising ordinance that would bar motorists from passing a control point more than three times in two hours.

AUGUST: Ground is broken for a memorial to police officers killed in the line of duty. The monument will be erected in the State Capitol in Bismarck and will have 47 names when completed this winter.

SEPTEMBER: The state will use two T-42 Beechcraft Barons received from the Federal government for tracking drug dealers and spotting marijuana fields... Handguns will be issued to North Dakota State University police in Fargo after policies, standards and training guidelines are drafted during the coming year.

Ohio

JANUARY: Negotiations on a one-year contract for Norwood police come to a standstill. The city is offering no wage increase this year, but police want a 5-percent raise, increases in longevity pay and shift differentials and a minimum staffing level of 44.

FEBRUARY: Thomas Lee Dillon, 42, is indicted on murder charges in the serial killings of at least five outdoorsmen between April 1989 and April 1992. Prosecutors say they will seek the death penalty.

APRIL: A special prosecutor finds that former New Matamoros Police Chief Michael Brightwell broke no laws in shooting 20 diseased dogs. Brightwell was fired for the incident by the Village Council, which cited malfeasance.

MAY: Police investigate the death last month of Cincinnati police Officer Darnell Islam Mansoor. Mansoor was killed when a .357 Magnum reportedly discharged outside the home of fellow officer Ronaldo "Jay" Underwood. Demarcus Maurice Smith and Laura Jeanne Taylor, both 17, are indicted on charges stemming from a December shooting rampage in Dayton that left six people dead. Their case will be transferred to adult court after a judge decided they could not be rehabilitated in the juvenile system.

JUNE: The state Senate approves a bill that would allow death row inmates to choose between the electric chair and lethal injection... All state

prisoners will be tested for tuberculosis, corrections officials announce. Plans to impose a lockdown to administer TB skin tests sparked an 11-day riot at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility in Lucasville that left 10 people dead in April.

JULY: A grand jury considers whether to charge off-duty Toledo police officer William Beals, 48, in connection with the shooting and wounding of a 6-year-old black boy. Beals claims he found the boy throwing rocks into his swimming pool.

AUGUST: Cincinnati police officer David Fow, who was fired for allegedly fondling two women he pulled over for traffic stops, will appeal to the Civil Service Commission for reinstatement.

SEPTEMBER: A corrections guards union has recommended additional staff and the construction of another maximum-security prison to avoid incidents like the April riot at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility in Lucasville in which nine inmates and one guard were killed... The first arrest and car seizure under a tough new anti-DUI law occurs in Hamilton County, which has the state's highest rate of repeat drunken-driving offenders. The law allows police to seize cars from those who are caught driving drunk for the second time in a five-year period or who are driving with a suspended license... A Columbus judge dismisses a 12-count indictment against a man accused of raping an 11-year-old girl because a witness in the case is 20 minutes late arriving to court. The action provokes a public outcry and prompts prosecutors to scramble for legal grounds that would allow them to refile the charges.

OCTOBER: A former Cincinnati police officer files a lawsuit against the city and Police Chief Michael Snowden, charging that he was fired because of an anti-white bias. City officials say Ricky G. Todd was fired for "medical reasons" because of chronic back injuries.

Oklahoma

FEBRUARY: Under a plan by the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, founder of the transcendental meditation movement, criminal karma in Tulsa could be eliminated for a cost of \$26.1 million a year.

MARCH: The state Corrections Department will ask the state Pardon and Parole Board to consider parole for all non-violent inmates within six months to relieve prison overcrowding.

APRIL: Tulsa officials try to extradite 22-year-old Anthony Kimbrough to face trial for the shooting death of

intoxication from 0.08 to 0.04 claim the lower standard would make criminals out of social drinkers. Proponents argue that even small amounts of alcohol can impair driving skills... While police statistics show at least 200 new gang members in Portland are Latino, the Police Bureau's Gang Enforcement Team has not added any Hispanic officers to the squad, reports reveal.

MAY: Portland-area law enforcement officials warn drug users that an unusually strong narcotic is on the streets, following four deaths by overdose in one day.

JUNE: The state Senate approves a bill that would classify graffiti artists the same as vandals. Those convicted of graffiti writing would be required to remove their work... Volunteers statewide, including members of the Oregon Paralyzed Veterans of America, will patrol parking lots and issue fines of up to \$250 to motorists who park illegally in parking spaces reserved for the handicapped.

JULY: Gov. Barbara Roberts signs two child-abuse bills. The first gives courts the authority to order a suspected child abuser out of the house while the second repeals a law barring lawsuits after the victim turns age 40.

SEPTEMBER: About 50 young men — all adult offenders on parole or probation with gang ties — meet in another effort to forge a truce between warring Portland gangs. No firm agreements are reached.

OCTOBER: The state Court of Appeals approves the use of DNA-derived evidence in criminal trials... About 40,000 state residents — or 1 in every 50 above the age of 21 — have licenses to carry concealed weapons. Officials say the figure is expected to jump under a new law that allows people from neighboring states to become licensed in Oregon.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Charles Moose, an 18-year veteran of the Portland Police Bureau, is sworn in as chief in June. Moose succeeds Tom Potter who retired after two years at the post.

Pennsylvania

JANUARY: Michael Reece Boykin, the husband of newly hired Bloomsburg University Police Chief Margaret Boykin is arrested and charged with one of a number of rapes on campus... Two men are arrested for the murder of Philadelphia Police Officer Charlie Knox. Knox was shot to death when he and his brother interrupted a robbery in progress.

Oregon

JANUARY: A 20-member task force is empaneled and given 90 days to recommend strategies to prevent child abuse fatalities. The state's Children's Services Division reported that more than 27 children died this year — the highest figure since the agency began tracking statistics in 1985.

FEBRUARY: State Rep. Liz VanLeeuwen proposes a bill that would require every household in the state — except those of convicted felons and others exempted by the court — to have a gun and adult trained to use it.

MARCH: Opponents of a Senate bill that would lower the legal standard of



Pennsylvania

FEBRUARY: Philadelphia police thwart a plan by a 16-year-old drug dealer, Jermaine "Little Detroit" Morgan, to kill an unidentified beat officer who had disrupted Morgan's South Side crack business... Philadelphia and Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties receive \$12.7 million in state grants for prison construction and expansion projects

MARCH: A break-in in February at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant prompts security improvements at a cost of at least \$1 million

APRIL: The Philadelphia police union files a motion with the American Arbitration Association calling for the resignation of an arbitrator involved in labor negotiations between the city and its police force just as a final contract appears to be nearing completion. Lodge 5 of the Fraternal Order of Police charges arbitrator Richard R. Kasher with engaging in improper conduct with city officials and asks that any decisions reached by the current panel be declared invalid... Teams of Philadelphia police officers and Human Relations Commission workers will join forces in an educational campaign to reduce hate crimes, which increased by more than 15 percent last year.

MAY: A task force empaneled by Philadelphia Mayor Edward Rendell recommends that the Police Department abandon non-critical roles such as providing transportation to area hospitals and serving as school crossing guards to concentrate on community policing. In addition, the task force recommends changing the city charter to give the police commissioner authority to appoint all commanders above the rank of captain.

JUNE: Researchers at Temple University find that commercial burglaries happen more frequently to businesses located off of main thoroughfares and shopping strips. In addition, the study found that businesses without a security system are four times as likely to be robbed as those with one... A new trial for convicted drug dealer William Martin is ordered by the state Supreme Court on grounds that police had neither probable cause nor a warrant to conduct a search using a drug-sniffing dog... The Philadelphia City Council overrides a mayoral veto 12-5 of a civilian review panel proposal approved by the council in May. The 13-member Police Advisory Board will make non-binding recommendations to the police commissioner, who will retain full disciplinary powers. In addition to subpoena power, the board will have the authority to initiate investigations into "general policy areas" either on its own or at the request of the police commissioner... Edward S.G. Dennis Jr., a former federal prosecutor in Philadelphia, is named by the Justice Department to review its handling of the raid on the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas.

JULY: Pittsburgh firefighters are criticized by gun control supporters for belittling the gun problem by raffling off some 30 rifles and handguns to raise money for a convention.

AUGUST: A University of Pennsylvania review panel finds that campus

police overreacted when they attempted to stop eight black students from seizing copies of the school paper in an April protest against a conservative columnist. Four students were handcuffed and one was hit with a baton.

SEPTEMBER: A Philadelphia judge overturns the drug conviction of a man because police didn't wait long enough before breaking down his door. The judge said police should have waited at least 15 minutes before kicking down a door and searching the apartment of James Wilson in April 1990. Wilson was convicted on narcotics charges after police found drugs and nearly \$10,000 in cash in his apartment.

OCTOBER: Philadelphia police officials say they will soon issue a new directive that plainly states when officers may take photographs of criminal suspects. The policy is the result of negotiations that began last year after some Asian-American civic leaders had accused Philadelphia-area police agencies of indiscriminately stopping young Asian men without probable cause and photographing them as possible gang members or criminals... The first segment of "Police Perspectives," a cable TV program produced by the Philadelphia Police Department that features interviews with police officials and information about police anti-crime efforts, is broadcast.

Rhode Island

MAY: Providence Patrolman Michael Sweeney, 27, fatally shoots a motorist who had deliberately run into the officer several times while he directed traffic... Thirty-eight State Police employees will receive a total of \$115,000 in back wages as a result of an out-of-court settlement... East Providence police begin conducting weekly night-shift roll calls in parks with an aim toward increasing police presence and preventing rowdiness and drug dealing.

JUNE: Walter Ferrero is charged with assault for squirting Newport police Sgt. John Sperling during an outdoor festival where Ferrero worked as a clown.

JULY: A truck driver accused of tailing his girlfriend and a woman who threatened to kill her therapist are among the first arrests made under a new state stalking law, which went into effect July 1. The law carries a penalty of two years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

OCTOBER: Former Foster police officer Robert Sabetta, 24, is indicted on murder charges in the shooting deaths of three teen-agers and the wounding of another. Authorities say he shot the youths because one of the victims had filed a brutality suit against him.

South Carolina

MARCH: An order by Richland County Solicitor Dick Hartpoolian ordering four women with children living in juvenile detention facilities to pay for their children's upkeep is affirmed by a family court judge. Two of the women were directed to pay up to \$34 a week

while two others were told that their welfare checks would be recalculated to show one less dependent living in the house.

APRIL: Cameras will be allowed in courtrooms in all 46 counties as an expansion of an experiment approved by state Supreme Court Justice David Harwell... A quilt honoring 130 victims of violent crime is unveiled in Columbia... The House considers a bill that would make leaving a loaded firearm within reach of a child a felony... Protesters march outside the office of the federal prosecutor in Columbia demanding a murder indictment against ex-Springfield Police Chief Henry Dukes in the 1992 shooting death of Willie James during a traffic stop. A murder indictment against Dukes was dismissed but a Federal investigation is continuing.

MAY: Richland County Sheriff's Deputy Doug Humphrey loses a \$250,000 libel lawsuit against The State, a Columbia newspaper. Humphrey failed

stop reducing charges against motorists ticketed for driving under the influence, following a local TV news report about DUI tickets being reduced to lesser charges.

South Dakota

JANUARY: The House Judiciary Committee approves a bill making it illegal to take guns and other weapons into county courthouses.

MARCH: Convicted cop-killer David Smith, who escaped from an Oklahoma prison in 1986, is arrested at a car dealership in Spearfish by officers acting on a tip from a viewer of the TV series "Unsolved Mysteries."

APRIL: The state Supreme Court rules that motorists can be arrested for drunken

OCTOBER: Sioux Falls Police Chief Terry Satterlee announces a plan to institute a two-tiered system for responding to complaints in an effort to avoid having to hire more officers. Under the plan, police will immediately answer emergency calls, but will take hours — not minutes — to field non-emergency calls.

Tennessee

FEBRUARY: A preliminary autopsy shows that compressions from an officer's nightstick caused the death of Larry Powell, 39. Powell died after Dayton police stopped him on suspicion of drunken driving. No disciplinary action has yet been taken against the five officers involved.

MARCH: Reggie Miller, a black undercover officer beaten by fellow Nashville officers who mistook him for a suspect, gives differing accounts of

On The Record, 1993:

"We will give it an honest try. I don't think it's a good idea, but there are a lot of things in the country that I think are not good ideas."

--Philadelphia Mayor Edward Rendell, after the City Council overrode his veto of a bill to set up a civilian complaint review board.

to prove that reports claiming he had failed a lie-detector test were false and that the paper knew that when it printed them. Humphrey is accused of promising not to arrest prostitutes if they had sex with him when he worked as a security guard at a truck stop.

JUNE: A child-alert network is launched by state officials that enlists the help of 170 radio and TV stations in the search for missing children under the age of 12... Solicitor Ralph Wilson will be excused from the trial of six state troopers charged with covering up a 1991 alcohol related traffic accident because he may be called a defense witness... Officials are hopeful that a new state law requiring drug dealers to obtain a tax stamp for their wares will open the door for tax assessors to file tax evasion charges against them when they are caught. Two new prisons in Turbeville and Ridgeville will stand empty because state lawmakers refuse to spend \$10 million to staff the facilities.

AUGUST: Hampton County Sheriff Rudy Loadholt is indicted on nine counts of sexual harassment and is suspended from office by Gov. Carroll A. Campbell Jr. Three unidentified female workers charge Loadholt tried to undress, kiss and fondle them. The charges, says Loadholt's attorney, are false and politically motivated... Horry County Police Chief J. Gordon Harris says his officers didn't have enough equipment to deal with a heavily armed escapee from a North Carolina prison who was later killed in a seven-hour standoff with authorities. Harris had to rely on the State Law Enforcement Division's SWAT team for help...

OCTOBER: Charleston Police Chief Reuben Greenberg orders officers to

driving even if they are found sleeping or passed out in their cars with the ignition keys in their pockets.

MAY: Deadwood Mayor Bruce Oberlander will form a committee in an effort to improve police-community relations.

JUNE: Rapid City Police Chief Tom Hennies asks city officials to impose a curfew to keep youths under the age of 16 off the streets during unspecified hours unless accompanied by an adult. A curfew, he says, will reduce late-night crimes against juveniles... A seminar on how to prevent violence from erupting in courtrooms is conducted by the U.S. Marshals Service in Spearfish.

JULY: Codrington County jailer Jeanne Brenden is suing county and sheriff's officials for verbal, physical and sexual harassment. Brenden says she was dragged across a room and sprayed with window cleaner.

SEPTEMBER: An alternative-fuel police car receives rave reviews from Sioux Falls police officers. The 1993 Chevrolet Lumina, which runs on fuel that is 85-percent ethanol and 15-percent gasoline, is believed to be the first patrol car in the nation to run on alcohol-based fuel. While the department is waiting for winter to really put the vehicle to the test, early tests show it to be able to withstand the rigors of police driving as well as cars fueled with regular gasoline... Deadwood Police Chief Charles Gleason resigns, citing a lack of support from the City Commission. The resignation comes amid a city-ordered review that found problems with morale, communications and the public image of the Police Department.

the incident to the FBI and police investigators. Miller told police that no provocation occurred before he was beaten by five officers while working on an anti-prostitution sting. He told the FBI, however, that he was "testing [an officer's] police tactics"... The number of teens who lost their driver's licenses due to alcohol- or drug-related offenses drops from 3,089 in 1991 to 2,359 in 1992. Partial credit for the drop goes to the 1989 Drug-Free Youth Act, which allows officials to bar teens from getting licenses if they commit crimes between the ages of 13 and 17, officials say.

APRIL: Chancery County Court Judge David Lanier is convicted of sexually molesting five women at his courthouse and sentenced to the maximum of 25 years. He is also fined \$25,000 and ordered to pay the government \$1,500 a month while imprisoned while he draws a state pension.

MAY: Federal District Court Judge Thomas A. Higgins ends Federal supervision of the state prison system, citing an improvement in conditions... On the same day a state House committee approves a bill to ban the police chokehold, a Hamilton County grand jury exonerates seven white police officers in the death of black motorist Larry Powell. Powell died after police used a chokehold to restrain him when he was stopped on suspicion of drunk driving... Layoffs due to budget shortfalls force the Cheatham County Sheriff's Department to answer only emergency or medical calls.

JUNE: Thomas Huskey, 32, an alleged serial killer known as the "Zoo Man" because that's where police say he took his victims, is indicted in the deaths of four women... Convicted child

molester Wayne Burdin, 46, agrees to display a sign in his yard until Dec. 15 informing people of his offense as part of his two-year probation.

JULY: The Memphis housing board is asked to evict the families of two 17-year-olds charged with killings in the area. Officials claim that rent subsidies should be denied to those whose family members commit serious crimes.

SEPTEMBER: The Memphis Police Department seriously considers a drive-home police car program similar to the one in place in Jacksonville, Fla., for the past 20 years. With donations from private and corporate donations, the city aims to raise \$1 million for the purchase of 60 vehicles. Officers would then be required to drive the marked vehicles for at least eight hours a week while off duty with their radios tuned to the police frequency and would be expected to respond to any crimes reported in their vicinity. The car would serve as compensation for any overtime... Following the abduction-murder of a 23-year-old in July, Memphis police deploy new bike and squad car patrols at Mud Island... Additional prison space, double ceiling of inmates and electronic monitoring should be in place by the end of the year, according to Correction Commissioner Christine Bradley.

OCTOBER: The state Department of Transportation begins suspending payments for at least 45 days to counties that receive federal grants to bolster law enforcement efforts against drunk driving. The agency said it will review the grants to ensure that \$2.5 million in federal money is being well spent.

NOVEMBER: Only 10 percent of state residents polled by University of Tennessee researchers say crime is "no problem," despite the fact that 72 percent indicated it is not a problem in their immediate neighborhoods.

Texas

FEBRUARY: Convicted sex offender Harvey Dale Angel asks that he be surgically castrated to prevent him from carrying out further attacks... Dallas County officials approve \$200,000 for metal detectors and other security measures in the aftermath of a murder-suicide in the hallway of the George Allan Courts Building and a boycott by judges protesting lax security... Austin Police Chief Elizabeth Watson is criticized for her decision to dismiss Officer Danny Gratten, an 11-year veteran of the force, on grounds he used excessive force in the subduing of a 14-year-old suspect. Watson says she will not reconsider Gratten's dismissal.

MARCH: Gov. Ann Richards is expected to sign a bill making stalking a

crime in Texas... A 14-year-old upset about being disciplined for poor grades opens fire from his Haltom City home, killing a police officer and wounding three civilians before being shot dead by police... Legislation approved by the state Senate includes bills that would make the murder of a child under age 6 a capital offense, require the suspension of driver's licenses for those convicted on felony drug charges and create a drug-free zone around schools and public swimming pools... Former Fort Worth police officer John Yarbrough wins a new trial after a state court of appeals rules that his initial trial was rife with errors. Yarbrough was sentenced to death in the robbery-slaying of Jerry Shaw. Ramon Montoya, 38, dies by lethal injection 10 years after being convicted of killing Dallas police Officer John Pasco.

APRIL: Three days before a scheduled trial is to begin, 48 white Dallas police officers reach a settlement in a federal lawsuit challenging an affirmative action plan adopted by the Dallas Police Department in 1988. The settlement calls for some of the plaintiffs to receive promotions, seniority and back pay. Others will receive cash damage awards and payment of attorneys' fees. In addition, the department agreed to a revised affirmative action plan to be implemented this year. Legislation is approved by the Senate allowing local police to train disabled volunteers to issue citations to drivers parked illegally in handicapped parking spaces... A fire sweeps through the compound of the Branch Davidian cult in Waco killing up to 74 followers of leader David Koresh. Surviving cult members claim the fire was started when tanks smashing through the building walls knocked over kerosene lamps, but FBI officials say the fire was set by the cultists themselves in a last-ditch effort to thwart being taken into custody... Sweetwater will establish a human rights commission and hire a community liaison officer for the police department after 11 black teenagers accuse four police officers of misconduct and racial prejudice... Under a new law approved by the House, Texans would be allowed to carry concealed weapons if they are over 21, have no felony convictions in five years and pass a proficiency test to carry a concealed weapon.

MAY: Religious leaders and physicians who treat gunshot victims stand before a list of 3,692 Texans killed by guns to protest a bill that would allow residents to carry handguns... Joel Valdez is sentenced to 40 years in prison for a rape that sparked national attention because the victim had asked that Valdez wear a condom. Valdez tried to argue the request signified consent... Leonel Herrera, 45, dies by lethal injection for the 1981 murder of Los Fresnos police rookie Enrique Carnsalez. Supporters of Herrera, who maintained his innocence, claim it was Herrera's late brother Raul who killed Carnsalez.



JUNE: A court decision prohibits the barring of potential police recruits in Dallas because of their sexual orientation. The Texas Supreme Court lets stand a lower court's ruling that exclusion of gay and lesbian police officers is unconstitutional... Gov. Ann Richards earns the enmity of the National Rifle Association by vetoing a measure that called for a statewide referendum on the right to carry concealed handguns. Supporters of the bill vow to reintroduce it early in the next session... For what is believed to be the first time in the 170-year history of the Texas Rangers, two women and one Asian-American are selected as candidates for the investigative agency... Ronald Ray Howard, 19, is convicted of capital murder for the killing of State Trooper Bill Davidson. Claiming that years of listening to rap music made him hate police officers, Howard shot Davidson in the neck when Davidson stopped him for a missing headlight... Officials find that female inmates are kept behind bars longer than their male counterparts due to a lack of state prison space. Time served in county jail does not always count toward parole eligibility and men get transferred to state facilities every four months, compared to every 16 months for women... A drug-sniffing dog who detected millions of dollars worth of cocaine along the Mexican border is found dead in his kennel, apparently poisoned by smugglers... State police and mounted officers from the Navarro County Sheriff's Department break up a melee between white residents of Corsicana and members of the Black Panthers who had come to protest a Ku Klux Klan rally. The Klan rallied in support of local police who have been the target of protests since a black suspect died in custody earlier in the month.

JULY: Ronald Ray Howard is sentenced to death for the murder of State Trooper Bill Davidson... Six Houston

youths are charged with murder in the widely publicized deaths of two teenage girls who stumbled upon a gang initiation rite and were beaten, raped repeatedly and strangled... State Representative Serio Munoz is acquitted by a McAllen jury on charges of plotting to steal nearly 700 pounds of marijuana from a police locker.

SEPTEMBER: Tougher DUI laws are enforced over the Labor Day weekend, including provisions that mandate jail time for first offenses, ignition interlock devices for third-time offenses and a year's suspension of driver's privileges for minors who refuse to submit to alcohol tests... The Dallas police resume ticketing those who sleep on city streets despite a federal ruling that the practice is unconstitutional. The ACLU threatens to file suit... The U.S. Border Patrol begins a 20-mile blockade of the Rio Grande border at El Paso that is later credited with cutting illegal border crossings by more than 70 percent.

OCTOBER: A white supremacist group lobbies the Vidor City Council for a parade permit for a march and rally to celebrate the departure of the last black resident from a federally funded housing project in the mostly white town. In December, federal housing officials once again order the town to integrate the housing project... Convicted child rapist and killer Raul Meza moves in with his mother in Austin, after having been run out of six communities he tried to settle in following his parole in June. More than 270 halfway houses nationwide rejected Meza, who confessed to raping and strangling an 8-year-old girl in 1982... Former Missouri City Police Chief Les Guillot admits to stealing guns and more than \$3,000 in cash in exchange for a plea-bargain deal that gives him two years' probation on a felony charge of tampering with government records.

Utah

JANUARY: Gov. Michael Leavitt issues an executive order banning the taping or monitoring of government phone calls.

FEBRUARY: Motorists who flee police could lose their cars and serve prison time under a "hot pursuit" bill co-sponsored by Senator Sara Eubank. Eubank's mother was killed and her father injured when a car being chased by police struck their vehicle. The House approves a bill calling for some non-violent offenders to be confined to electronic surveillance rather than prison.

MARCH: Salt Lake City officials consider awarding state Representative David Jones a \$7,500 contract to start a program that steers troubled youth away from gang activity.

MAY: U.S. Representative Jim Hansen asks for \$200,000 in federal funds for added security at Zion National Park, where a group of 30 white-supremacist skinheads has declared a section of the park its domain... A larger police substation will be opened at the Ogden City Mall after a recent survey showed 80 percent of residents feel unsafe in the downtown area at night.

JUNE: A federal lawsuit is filed by two inmates at the Washington County jail charging that overcrowding and filth in the women's unit are causing tension and health problems. A \$50,000 expenditure to improve conditions was approved two months ago.

JULY: Parolees begin paying their parole officers \$30 a month to defray some of the cost of their supervision. The money will go to rehabilitation programs... Mark Duong, a student at Weber State University in Ogden, is shot dead by a campus police officer after the student opens fire with a semiautomatic weapon during a grievance hearing.

OCTOBER: Legislators outlaw the sale of guns to minors, unless accompanied by an adult, during a special session of the Legislature called to address gang violence. The new law goes further than federal law because it covers private sales between individuals, while federal law covers only licensed dealers.

On The Record, 1993:

"They kept putting lipstick on it. They kept hanging earrings on it. But it is still a pig."

—Texas Gov. Ann Richards, on vetoing a controversial bill calling for a statewide referendum on the right to carry concealed handguns.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Bennie R. Click, executive assistant chief of the Phoenix Police Department, will succeed William Rathburn as head of the Dallas Police Department. Rathburn has been chosen coordinator of a multi-agency security team for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta.



Click

Vermont

FEBRUARY: A legislative panel rules that State Police cannot collect fees for emergency dispatch service from 26 towns where service is now free.

MARCH: Due to a surge in the requests for a 9-cent plastic mouthpiece used for court-ordered sobriety tests, the state plans to shift the cost to local departments. DUI suspects who intentionally belch before taking a Breathalyzer test will be treated as though they had refused to take the test. Ten suspects tried the ploy after news reports said a judge had invalidated a sobriety test because it was taken too soon after a suspect burped.

APRIL: State Police officers hand out "Junior Trooper" badges for each Chevrolet Caprice hubcap turned in. The hubcaps on about 75 of the 190 Chevrolet Caprices used by the agency have fallen off. The South Burlington Police Department announces its new college degree requirement for all applicants, making it the first in the state to have such a prerequisite.

JULY: The state's new anti-stalking law goes into effect. First-time offenders could receive a jail sentence of up to two years and a \$5,000 fine. Repeat offenders could get up to five years in prison and a \$25,000 fine.

AUGUST: The state Supreme Court rules that bars can be sued if patrons they serve are killed or injured as a result of their drinking.

SEPTEMBER: Police urge motorists to use caution when stopping at traffic stops after a man posing as a police officer abducts a couple on Interstate 91 and drives south for 100 miles before stealing a wallet containing a large amount of cash. Waterbury officials say they paid \$20,000 to settle a brutality complaint filed by a man who accused Police Chief Wayne Sourdoff and another officer of assaulting him in 1988. The ACLU says it will file a class-action lawsuit against the state because of prison overcrowding that the group says is the worst in the nation.

OCTOBER: Concord Police Chief Carl Johnson, who was hired by the state to implement 911 service throughout Vermont, is fired as chief two weeks before he is to begin the one-year state job. Johnson denies allegations of sexual harassment and alcohol abuse made by Concord officials.

Virginia

JANUARY: Richmond police can charge the purchaser of a keg found at a party with underage drinkers with contributing to the delinquency of a minor, under a new ruling.

FEBRUARY: One of six police mini-stations in Norfolk scheduled to close due to lack of funds gets a new lease on life thanks to the support of some local businesses. Police plan training sessions so volunteers can staff the mini-station at all times. Local law enforcement agencies receive approximately \$100,000 a month from the state's forfeiture program, which targets drug dealers' assets. About \$1.5 million has been brought in annually since it began in July 1991. Mir Aimal

Kansi is charged with the fatal shooting of two CIA employees outside the agency's headquarters. Kansi, who is believed to have fled to Pakistan, faces capital murder charges in the deaths of Lansing H. Bennett, 66, and Frank Darling, 28. A bill limiting the purchase of handguns to one per customer per month unless additional purchases are approved by local police is passed by the Legislature. The measure is a compromise over a more stringent proposal by Gov. L. Douglas Wilder.

MARCH: Tracking dogs lead State Police to two suspects charged with the murder of state Trooper Jose Cavazos. Cavazos, who was found shot to death beside his patrol car in Daly City, was apparently killed during a traffic stop. A panel of judges in Fairfax County considers culling the names of potential jurors from motor vehicle rosters instead of voting rolls in an effort to increase minority representation. A Federal appeals court in Richmond finds that forcing inmates to sleep on the floor of a Portsmouth jail holding more than twice the amount of prisoners it was designed for does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment.

APRIL: A 25-percent decrease in car thefts this year as compared to the same period last year is credited by Alexandria police to a program under which car owners sign agreements allowing police to stop their vehicle on the road between 1 A.M. and 5 A.M. Alexandria police say they will no longer engage in high speed chases with suspects unless the drivers are armed or suspected of committing violent crimes.

MAY: Under a new domestic violence policy, police in Virginia Beach are required to make arrests when they think a domestic assault has occurred or write a report explaining why an arrest was not made. In addition, judges will begin handing out stiffer sentences and order offenders to undergo counseling. Gov. Wilder asks aides to come up with a list of assault weapons they believe should be banned for consideration at the next session of the

General Assembly. In addition, the state's Secretary of Public Safety has appointed a special task force of law enforcement specialists to determine what exactly constitutes an assault weapon so that legislation can be drafted in 1994 to outlaw them.

JUNE: U.S. Representative Robert Scott asks Attorney General Janet Reno to investigate the death of Archie Elliot 3d, 24, who was killed by two District Heights, Md., police officers as he sat with his hands cuffed behind his back. Elliot, the son of a Portsmouth judge, was said to have a gun in his hand when shot by officers. Scott wants to know why the gun was not found when the officers searched Elliot. A Prince William County woman faces up to 40 years in prison if convicted of aggravated malicious wounding for cutting off her husband's penis with a kitchen knife after he allegedly raped her. The organ was reattached after nine hours of surgery. An attempt to rid rural Charles City County of drug dealers trying to set up open-air markets has placed a burden on the Sheriff's Department to transport prisoners to and from court proceedings. The county has no jail and prisoners have to be held elsewhere. Convicted cop-killer Wayne DeLong is found dead in his cell at the Mecklenburg Correctional Center just one month before his scheduled execution.

JULY: Virginia Beach officials consider a police request to install video cameras at a cost of \$150,000 along the shorefront strip to help keep tabs on traffic and crowds. A proposal to eliminate or restrict parole would cost the state \$4 billion to build a new prison, says state parole board chairman Clarence Jackson Jr. Theft of Civil War artifacts from Federal parklands is increasing, say U.S. park rangers, due to the higher price being paid for Confederate buttons, coins and belt buckles.

AUGUST: Joseph D. Morrissey, 35, Richmond's chief prosecutor, is acquitted of charges he took a \$50,000 bribe from a rape suspect and gave part of the money to groups that could help

him get re-elected. Morrissey still faces trials on separate charges of perjury and misusing public funds. Fourteen people are arrested on prostitution charges in a raid on a brothel in Springfield. During a Federal and local task force investigation into home invasion robberies by Asian gangs, investigators found a network of a half-dozen brothels that cater to Asian men.

SEPTEMBER: John Bobbitt, 26, whose penis was surgically reattached after being cut off by his wife with a kitchen knife, is charged with marital sexual assault. He is acquitted in November following a jury trial. An Alexandria police officer commits suicide. Acquaintances say that Andrew M. Chelchowski never fully recovered from a 1989 shootout in a housing project in which his partner was killed and he was seriously wounded. The incident led to tougher eviction rules of drug dealers in Federal housing projects.

OCTOBER: The goal of drafting a regional anti-crime and violence plan eludes Richmond-area law enforcement and elected officials at a two-day summit on regional concerns. But the participants approve 18 resolutions, including one calling for the expansion of a program that targets high school dropouts who are at risk for turning to crime, and others calling for tighter parole laws, new prisons and tougher penalties for gun-packing felons. State troopers, deployed in June to help Richmond police increase their presence in the drug-plagued Blackwell section of the city, are expected to remain until the end of the month.

NOVEMBER: A study conducted for the state Department of Criminal Justice Services finds that about 10,000 state residents walk the streets with legally concealed weapons — a privilege it says is rarely denied to applicants by judges charged with issuing permits.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Melvin High, second-in-command of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department, is named police chief in Norfolk. High succeeds Henry

Hanson, who retired after a 38-year career in law enforcement. M. Wayne Huggins is named executive director of the Commission on the Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies in March. Huggins served as Fairfax County Sheriff for three terms. He succeeds Kenneth H. Medeiros, who died of a heart attack in November 1992.

Washington

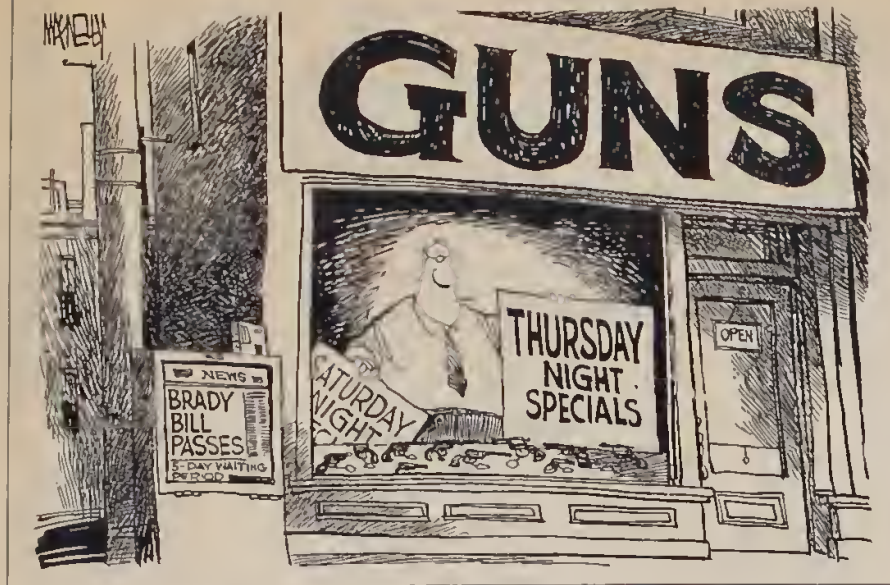
FEBRUARY: Bureau of Indian Affairs officials in Toppenish say they have no suspects in the killing of 13 women — 11 of them Native Americans — whose bodies have been found on the Yakima Indian Reservation over the past 13 years. The last body was found Dec. 30. Hanging would no longer be a legal means of execution under a bill proposed a week after child killer Westly Dodd was executed in that manner. If approved, the bill would not apply to the 10 persons already on the state's death row. A \$350,000 Federal grant to install cameras for a speed enforcement program in the Spokane area is rescinded.

MARCH: Motion sickness pills are the new drug of choice among minors, according to Longview police. Three youths were recently hospitalized for overdoses, hallucinations and accelerated heart rates caused by the drug. The FBI announces a public meeting in April on the deaths of 13 women on the Yakima Indian Reservation since the 1980s. The Bureau does not believe the killings to be related. Two bills passed by the House ban guns from courthouses, allow local governments to destroy seized firearms and require gun dealers to offer trigger-locking devices on firearms they sell.

MAY: The state Supreme Court rules that a person who is found guilty but whose conviction is overturned in a second trial cannot sue accusers unless the first verdict was obtained by fraud, perjury or other corrupt means. Seattle officials and members of Stop the Violence campaign to raise funds to



IF LIFE WERE PERFECT



Washington

cover the fine attached to melting down seized handguns to make manhole covers. Under a state law which fines municipalities for destroying weapons rather than selling them at auction, a \$50,000 fine could be levied against the city when the guns are destroyed. A task force to monitor police attitudes toward homosexuals is called for by the Seattle Commission for Lesbians and Gays after Ed Striedinger, president of the Seattle Police Officers Guild, tells the U.S. House Armed Services Committee it would be wrong to assume gays could work successfully in the military.

JUNE: The City of Spokane requests the state Supreme Court to overturn a ruling giving the public the right to see records on bites inflicted by police dogs. Officials claim the disclosure would interfere with law enforcement operations. Two lawyers for violent, habitual sexual offenders urge the state Supreme Court to strike down a ruling that allows convicted sex criminals to be held in preventive detention.

AUGUST: According to the Seattle Times, drunken drivers face a less than 4-in-10 chance of conviction for drunken driving. The state's 38-percent conviction rate, it says, may be among the lowest in the nation. Seattle Det. Dennis Hossfeld is awarded the 3M/IATF Vehicle Theft Investigation Award by the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators. The award recognizes outstanding efforts by police officers to recover stolen vehicles and promotes the successful use of vehicle identification numbers.

SEPTEMBER: Convicted child rapist Joseph Gallardo, 35, settles in the Seattle area, where he is registered as a sex offender. Gallardo's home in Lynnwood was burned down in a suspected arson after a sheriff's notice posted near the house warned the public that Gallardo was "an extremely dangerous untreated sex offender." The state Supreme Court strikes down the state's hate-crime law, saying it violates the First Amendment. The ruling dismisses charges against a man who burned a cross in his yard as a mixed-race couple considered buying a house in his Seattle neighborhood.

OCTOBER: Tacoma police begin in-

stalling video cameras in the Hilltop section of the city, where nearly 25 percent of all the city's violent crimes take place. The State Patrol is one of three recipients of the first annual Webber Seavey Award for Quality in Law Enforcement, established jointly by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Motorola. The award commends the patrol's Mobile Computer Network. Spokane adopts a policy whereby families of homicide and trauma victims can donate the organs of the deceased for transplants. Previously, organs were considered criminal evidence.

NOVEMBER: The state Supreme Court rules that police can arrest a person on his or her front porch without a warrant if there is probable cause and the person emerges willingly from the house.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Colleen Wilson, 42, becomes the first female police chief to head the Monroe Police Department. Seattle Police Chief Patrick Fitzsimmons announces his retirement after holding the post for 15 years of a 37-year career.

West Virginia

MARCH: State legislators receive calls from fishermen fearful that a bill to outlaw "stalking" could lead to a ban on "stocking" streams and ponds with fish. Callers were reassured the bill affects people being stalked, not fish being stocked.

APRIL: A state trooper who told a racist joke during a training session receives a letter of reprimand from superiors that makes him ineligible for promotion. Sheriff's deputies fill in for Marion County Jail guards staging a sickout to protest low wages. The guards say they make \$12,300 a year and have not had a raise since 1990.

MAY: In an effort to curb a wave of violence, Charleston Mayor Kent Hall says he will ask the City Council to approve a gun-control ordinance. Dennis Ferguson, 67, is indicted on charges of first-degree murder by a Harmsville grand jury for the killing of Trooper Larry Hacker, 34. Hacker was walking up Ferguson's driveway to ask him about a dispute with neighbors when he was killed.

JUNE: About 5,000 motorists are expected to purchase devices that require drivers who have been drinking to pass a sobriety test before their cars will start. The device, which costs about \$100 to install and \$60 a month to maintain, will be available in the state soon. Sam Huff, a former West Virginia University and National Football League star, helps raise funds to buy bullet-proof vests and clip-on radios for State Police officers.

JULY: Morgantown police apologize to 72-year-old Mary Billie after searching her house for marijuana and finding 60 pepper and tomato plants instead. Two Monongalia County sheriff's deputies are suspended without pay for failing to charge West Virginia University police Sgt. James Enoch with drunken driving. Enoch allegedly crashed his car and then called another officer who talked the deputies out of filing charges. Multiple gun purchases have Federal officials fearing that illegal arms traffickers are conducting business in the state in the wake of a law that limits handgun purchases to one a month.

SEPTEMBER: Mingo County Prosecutor Glen Rutledge is being sued by the state chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union to stop him from distributing the names of 13 men arrested repeatedly for public intoxication. A man charged with killing State Trooper Larry Hacker hangs himself with a bed sheet in his cell at a Harmsville jail. The trial of Dennis Ferguson, 68, was to have started this month.

NOVEMBER: Officials announced that a new computer system called the West Virginia Child Abuse and Neglect Data Base will begin issuing monthly reports on child-abuse victims in an effort to keep abused children from falling through the cracks of the criminal justice system.

Wisconsin

FEBRUARY: Milwaukee County Sheriff Richard Artson urges officials to reconsider cutting funding from his agency's transit unit in favor of hiring a private security firm to protect county bus lines. The security problems on the transit system, he says, are "beyond the scope" of private security.

MARCH: A robbery attempt at a Mil-

waukee Taco Bell restaurant is foiled when the two would-be robbers, 15 and 17 years old, announce a stick-up in front of Officer Bradley Kust. Kust was on a break from in-service training at a nearby police academy.

APRIL: In a 5-2 ruling the state Supreme Court holds that trial courts can order blood tests to determine whether or not suspects and others are infected with the HIV virus. The ruling came as a victory for Robert A. Syring, a social worker who was bitten in 1987 by a woman shouting she had AIDS. Syring has tested negative for the virus.

MAY: Private security guards are hired to patrol Milwaukee County buses beginning July 1. The guards, equipped with two-way radios, will call for police assistance in whatever jurisdiction they are riding through when they encounter trouble. Madison Police Chief David Couper receives the National Leadership Award from the Police Executive Research Forum at the group's annual meeting. Charges have been filed by the American Civil Liberties Union against four towns that passed anti-cruising ordinances. In an effort to cut down on vandalism and late-night noise, the cities prohibit cars from passing an area more than twice during a two-hour period between 8 P.M. and 5 A.M.

JUNE: A random search of student lockers at Madison High School that turned up a handgun is upheld by the state Supreme Court. The court says officials have the right to search due to fear of violence after recent shootings.

JULY: Chippewa County deputies will no longer be allowed to wear mirrored sunglasses in public. According to Sheriff Ralph Coughman, the eyewear can be intimidating.

AUGUST: All photos and documents relevant to the case of two Milwaukee police officers fired over their handling of an encounter with serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer have been made available to the officers' attorney, says Milwaukee Police Chief Philip Arruela. Attorney Ken Murray had charged the department with withholding death photos taken by Dahmer that would have shown 14-year-old Konerak Sinthasomphone to have appeared older than 16. The two officers, Joseph Gabrish and John Balcerzak, were fired after allowing Dahmer to take the naked, fleeing boy back to the apartment where he was later killed.

SEPTEMBER: The success of the

Beloit Midnight Basketball League in keeping crime down and good will up prompts the state's Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board to lobby for funding to enable other cities to start their own programs.

OCTOBER: A survey finds that the number of juveniles who commit violent crimes in the state shot up dramatically in the last five years, when arrests for rape, murder and robbery nearly doubled from 1,151 in 1988 to 2,228 in 1992. Courts begin tacking on \$20 fees to fines for speeding, underage drinking and driving with one headlight, to help relieve taxpayers of burdensome court costs.

NOVEMBER: A Madison treatment center for violent hoys, known as Alternatives to Aggression, goes coed because more girls are being prosecuted for violent crimes. Statistics show the number of violent crimes committed by girls statewide doubled between 1988 and 1992.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Madison Police Chief David Couper retires in August after heading the 315-officer department for 21 years. Montgomery County, Md., police Maj. Richard K. Williams succeeds Couper.

Wyoming

MARCH: The state Supreme Court rules that child support payments can be withheld from the "incentive salary" paid to state prison inmates.

JULY: The "battered woman syndrome" defense will be used for the first time this year in the case of Dawn Witt, 19, who is charged with the May 28 murder of her boyfriend. Officials predict a deficit of \$1 million to \$1.3 million in funding for the public defender program.

SEPTEMBER: Fines for illegal hunting jump from \$750 to \$5,000-10,000 this season. People who turn in poachers will get \$1,000 — twice the previous amount. The state Supreme Court rules that DNA evidence is admissible in trials, in a decision that upholds a 1992 sexual assault conviction. State courts began allowing DNA evidence last year. Sheridan police take to the streets to reassure students shaken by a shooting spree by a gunman at a middle school. Gunman Kevin Newman fired 26 shots, injuring four students in a gym class, before killing himself.



With former White House Press Secretary James Brady looking on, President Clinton signs the Brady Bill on Nov. 30. The measure will impose a national five-day waiting period and background check on prospective handgun buyers. (Wide World Photo)

Justice by the numbers:

A sampling of statistics, a dollop of data about law enforcement and criminal justice in the United States, vintage 1993

- 1:** The number of handguns a Virginia buyer can purchase each month under tougher gun legislation signed in March by Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, who said the law will put an end to Virginia's "dubious distinction and unenviable reputation as the gunrunning capital of America."
- 1:** The percentage increase in violent crimes reported by law enforcement agencies to the FBI in 1992, according to the bureau's annual report, "Crime in the United States."
- 2:** The number of years in prison former Los Angeles police Officer Laurence Powell and Sgt. Stacey Koon were sentenced to for their convictions on Federal civil rights violations stemming from the now-infamous videotaped beating of black motorist Rodney King in March 1991. The pair, who began serving their sentences in October, are eligible for parole after serving a minimum of 15 months.
- 3:** The percentage decline in the overall number of crimes reported to the FBI by law enforcement agencies in 1992, according to the bureau's annual "Crime in the United States" report. The drop was the first since 1984.
- 4:** The number of Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents killed in a fusillade of bullets as about 100 officers tried to storm the heavily fortified headquarters of the Branch Davidian cult outside Waco, Texas, on Feb. 28. The assault, which wounded 16 other agents and killed 5 cult members, began a 51-day siege that ended April 19 when fire engulfed the compound, killing cult leader David Koresh and 74 of his followers, including 25 children, who remained in the compound during the siege.
- 5:** The number of business days required before a person can purchase handgun under the the Brady Law, which was signed by President Clinton on Nov. 30. The measure, which takes effect Feb. 28, 1994, is the first significant Federal gun-control legislation since 1968. It requires local law enforcement to conduct criminal background checks on would-be buyers during the waiting period.
- 5:** The percentage decrease in crimes against U.S. residents and households in 1992, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Victimization Survey, which said approximately 34 million crimes occurred nationwide in 1992 — 2 million less than in 1991.
- 9.3:** The number of police officers — per 100,000 — murdered on the job each year, according to a study by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, which ranked law enforcement as the occupation with the second-highest on-the-job homicide rate. Workers in the taxi and livery industry suffered 15.1 homicides per 100,000, making theirs the nation's most dangerous occupation, NIOSH said.
- 10:** The percentage increase in emergency room visits by patients with drug-related problems in 1992, according to the Drug Abuse Warning Network survey by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The survey said 433,500 drug-related emergency room visits occurred last year, heroin-related visits jumped 34 percent, while those for cocaine rose 18 percent from 1991 rates.
- 10:** The age of a Brooklyn, N.Y., boy who was sentenced to a maximum of 18 months in a juvenile facility after admitting to the stabbing death of a 12-year-old boy in June. The boy is believed to be the youngest convicted murderer in the state.
- 10:** The age of the highly praised Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program begun by the Los Angeles Police Department in 1983, and is now a fixture in more than 5,000 communities nationwide. About 5.5 million children have learned about substance abuse and ways to avoid drugs from more than 11,000 police officers trained to teach the DARE curriculum.
- 11:** The percentage decrease in the number of American teenagers and adults who used illegal drugs in 1992, according to the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. The survey found that 11.4 million Americans ages 12 and older used illicit drugs in the 30 days preceding the survey, compared to 12.8 million in 1991.
- 15:** The number of seconds a judge ruled Philadelphia police should have waited before breaking down a drug suspect's door. Common Pleas Judge Ricardo Jackson overturned James Wilson's conviction in September because police who knocked on his door didn't give him enough time to let them in.
- 17:** The number of victims, most of them prostitutes, claimed by self-confessed serial killer Joel Rifkin, an unemployed landscaper from Long Island, N.Y., who was transporting the body of one of his victims in the back of his pickup truck when he was stopped by State Police troopers in June. Authorities say they can link Rifkin to at least 18 murders.
- 25:** The number of personnel left in the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy after President Clinton announced an 83-percent staff reduction, while at the same time elevating its director, former New York Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown, to the Cabinet level.
- 47.5:** The number of complaints against police alleging excessive force for every 1,000 sworn law enforcement officers in municipal police departments, according to a controversial two-volume report on use of force compiled by the Police Foundation. In contrast, "Police Use of Force: Official Reports, Citizen Complaints, and Legal Consequences" found that the rate of excessive force complaints against officers in state law enforcement agencies was as low as 15.7 per 1,000 officers.
- 80:** The percentage of homicide victims who knew their killers, according to a Bureau of Justice Statistics report that studied prosecuted murder cases. The report added that 16 percent of the victims were related to their killers, and more than half had a romantic or social relationship with them. About half were killed with handguns, it said.
- 90:** The percentage of respondents in a survey by LH Research Inc. who support a waiting period on the sale of handguns. The survey also found that 52 percent of those polled supported a Federal ban on handguns, up from 41 percent in a 1991 poll.
- 99.5:** The percentage of the 40,000 burglar alarm calls Boston police say they handle every year that turn out to be false. As of March, businesses and homes whose alarms go off repeatedly by mistake faced stiff fines of as much as \$200 a day.
- 127:** The number of law enforcement officers nationwide who died in the line of duty in 1992. The FBI said 61 of the officers were feloniously slain, while 66 were killed in accidents.
- 288:** The total number of law enforcement agencies accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, as of Nov. 30. The commission redoubled efforts to bring more law enforcement agencies into the process this year after it came under fire from officials of its founding organizations.
- 2,989:** The number of bombings in the United States in 1992, according to a report released jointly in March by the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The total, which is up 20 percent from 1991's 2,490 bombings, resulted in 26 deaths, compared with 27 in 1991.
- 3,493:** The number of traffic tickets issued for anything from DUI to seat-belt and other violations issued by more than 750 officers from 10 states as part of "Operation Span-70 II," a 24-hour crackdown on traffic offenses along Interstate 70 on June 17.
- \$4,000:** Disgraced ex-New York City police Officer Michael Dowd's reported weekly take for his part in running a cocaine ring that took payoffs and stole drugs from dealers. Dowd, who is currently serving time in a Federal prison for his role in the "cocaine cops" scandal, testified in September before a commission investigating corruption and misconduct in the New York Police Department.
- 4,173:** The number of teen-agers killed by firearms in 1990, according to a report released in March by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Only motor-vehicle accidents killed more teen-agers, the report said.
- 4,558:** The number of hate crime incidents — involving 4,755 offenses — that occurred in 1991, according to the FBI's first statistics on bias crimes, released in January. About 3,000 law enforcement agencies in 32 states voluntarily disclosed the data to the bureau under the Hate Crimes Reporting Act of 1990.
- 5,778:** The number of fugitives rounded up during "Operation Trident," an 8-week operation that ended in July and was conducted by Federal law enforcement agencies. Among those apprehended were 229 fugitives charged with or previously convicted of murder.
- 20,000:** The number of Chevrolet police vehicles recalled by General Motors in March because of an electrical groundout condition caused by corrosion between the 12-volt junction block and metal inner fender skin.
- 100,000:** The number of new police officers to be recruited nationwide under provisions of the \$22 billion anti-crime bill passed by the Senate on Nov. 4. Congress is expected to work out differences between the Senate and House versions of the bill when it returns to Capitol Hill in January.
- 100,000:** The number of children who reportedly carry guns to school every day, according to the National Education Association. Another 160,000 children miss school each day because of intimidation or fear of bodily harm.
- 168,000:** The number of men and women convicted of drug-trafficking charges in state felony courts during 1990, according to the U.S. Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics. BJS said the figure is more than twice the number convicted in 1986, and added that an additional 106,253 people were convicted of possessing illegal drugs in 1990.
- 444,584:** The number of local jail inmates nationwide as of June 30, 1992, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, which said the figure was 4.2 percent above the 426,479 inmates serving time in 1991.
- 500,000:** The estimated number of police chases in the United States each year, according to The Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch. The newspaper conducted an 8-month review of Federal computer records and other documents on fatal car crashes since 1990, and found that the deaths of many victims of police chases are ignored. It said about 292 people each year have died since 1980 as a result of police pursuits.
- 840,647:** The total number of full-time law enforcement personnel employed by the nation's 17,000 state and local police and sheriff's departments, as of June 30, 1992, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics. About 90,000, including 39,200 officers, worked on a part-time basis, BJS added.
- 1.7 million:** The number of conversations captured by 919 court-approved wiretaps conducted by law enforcement in 1992, according to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.
- \$3 million:** The amount of a settlement between the city of Long Beach, Calif., and two women police officers who sued the city, contending they were driven out of their jobs by years of sexual harassment from other officers.
- \$4.3 million:** The amount of damages that will go to New York City subway nigger Bernard McCummings, who was paralyzed after being shot by a Transit Police officer as he fled from a subway platform where he had beaten and robbed a 71-year-old man. The U.S. Supreme Court on Nov. 29 refused to review a ruling by the state Court of Appeals that the transit officer who shot McCummings used excessive force, justifying the award.
- \$12.5 million:** The amount of damages sought by Petaluma, Calif., Police Officer Eric Bendure against Kustom Signals Inc., the nation's largest radar manufacturer, in the first lawsuit ever to come to trial based on claims linking police radar to the development of cancer. Bendure, whose attorneys failed to convince a jury that his non-Hodgkins lymphoma was caused by his long-term use of hand-held radar guns, died Feb. 8 at the age of 34.
- 14.4 million:** The estimated number of criminal offenses reported to law enforcement agencies nationwide in 1992, according to the FBI's annual report, "Crime in the United States."
- 22 million:** The number of U.S. households victimized by violent crimes or thefts in 1992, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' "Crime and the Nation's Households, 1992" report. That's roughly 23 percent of the nation's 100 million households, and represents the lowest rate recorded since BJS began the survey in 1975.
- \$23 million:** The amount of damages awarded to Michael Beebe, who was shot by New York City police and paralyzed from the waist down in 1986. Beebe said he was carrying a pellet gun to his uncle's house when he was shot by two plainclothes police officers, who were not charged.
- \$150 million:** The amount in grants provided by the Justice Department to allow selected local jurisdictions to hire up to 2,100 more police officers to carry out community-policing programs.

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LEN's 1993 Man of the Year: Sgt. Joseph F. Trimboli of the NYPD

Standing up for what's right in
the face of drug-related corruption
and a "see no evil" department attitude.

Plus: Our annual review and analysis of the year's events

From the World
Trade Center to
Waco (r.), and on
every Main Street
from coast to coast,
mega-events and
everyday fears grip
the nation's attention.



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